

JPRS 77395

17 February 1981

South and East Asia Report

No. 969



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

17 February 1981

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 969

CONTENTS

INDIA

Gandhi Talks to Newsmen in Madras (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 12 Jan 81).....	1
Gandhi Address Congress(I) Workers Meeting (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 11 Jan 81).....	2
Gandhi Speaks at Tamil Conference Closing (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 11 Jan 81).....	3
BJP President Vajpayee Talks on Assam Stand (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 12 Jan 81).....	5
Shortfall in Army Vehicle Production Reported (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 12 Jan 81).....	6
Railway Chairman Says Freight Movement Improving (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 11 Jan 81).....	7
Briefs Remarks on Farmers' Agitation	8

INDONESIA

Study of Communism To Learn Its Faults Urged (B. Budi Windarto; KOMPAS, 10 Oct 80).....	9
Indonesian Economy Stable in September (KOMPAS, 9 Oct 80).....	11
Final Moments, Death of D.N. Aidit Recalled (KOMPAS, 5 Oct 80).....	13

KAMPUCHEA

Khmer Serei, DK, PRC Maneuverings Analyzed (Kasem Achanasai; SIAM RAT, 19 Jan 81).....	20
---	----

LAOS

Ambassador to Cuba Interviewed, Criticizes Thais (Luis M. Arce; GRANMA, 28 Nov 80).....	25
Ex-King Reported Dead in Viang Sai (BAN MUANG, 9 Jan 81).....	27
LPRP Secretariat Order on Mong New Year Cites PRC Subversion of Minorities (VIENTIANE MAI, 20 Nov 80).....	29
Saravane Province Achievements Noted on Anniversary (SIANG PASASON, 20-22 Nov 80).....	33
Population, Agricultural Production Forestry, Irrigation Security Situation, Trade, Roads	
Vientiane Administrative Committee Orders Taxes, Restrictions on Imports (VIENTIANE MAI, 10 Jan 81).....	38
Paksan State Trade System Described (P. Sainamgum; VIENTIANE MAI, 26 Nov 80).....	40
Savannakhet Electrical Power Development Noted (SIANG PASASON, 12 Jan 81).....	42
Socialization of Industry Continues Despite Setbacks (Niti; VIENTIANE MAI, 15 Nov 80).....	44
Nationalization of Transportation Sector Reported (Sai Namsan; VIENTIANE MAI, 19 Nov 80).....	46
Lao Airways Seeks Educated Youth (KHAOSAN PATHET LAO, 25 Nov 80).....	49
Vientiane Harvest Continues, Yields Reported (VIENTIANE MAI, 24, 21 Nov 80).....	50
Sisattanak Harvest Sikhottabong District Yields Reported	
Sales of Rice, Agricultural Taxes to State Reported (VIENTIANE MAI, 13 Jan 81; KHAOSAN PATHET LAO, various dates).....	52
Vientiane Taxes, Sales Saravane Rice Taxes Saravane Rice Sales Samphan, Phong Saly Taxes	

Briefs	
Kasi Agricultural, Industrial Work	54
Animal Feed Factory	54
Khammouan Forestry Work	54
Phieng District Rice Sales	55
Khammouan Province Literacy Work	55
District Trade in Luang Prabang	55
Kham District, Xieng Khouang Livestock	55
Savannakhet Forestry Work	55
Trade at Pakseng State Store	55
Harvest in Xieng Khouang, Vientiane	55
Khammouan Livestock Increase	56
Corrugated Sheeting Production	56
Coffee, Noodle Production	56
National Literacy Work	56
Luang Prabang Subsidiary Crops	56

PAKISTAN

Islamic Economic System in Pakistan Viewed (M. Baber; THE JAMAHIRIYA MAIL, 27 Dec 80).....	57
---	----

Briefs	
Restrictions on Language Cassettes	60

THAILAND

Smuggler of Refugees Arrested in Nakhon Phanom (DAO SIAM, 8 Jan 81).....	61
---	----

MP Hits Refugee Policy, Predicts Large Influx (DAO SIAM, 30 Dec 80).....	63
---	----

GANDHI TALKS TO NEWSMEN IN MADRAS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 12 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, today warned against any United States-Japanese arms build-up in South-East Asia.

Reacting to the Singapore Premier, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew's call for such a build-up for "peace and stability" in South-east Asia, Mrs. Gandhi told newsmen here that it would obviously increase confrontation and tension in the area. She said most littoral states had strongly protested against any arms build-up in the Indian Ocean region.

"India is not interested in becoming a super power 'as sought to be projected by some Western nations," Mrs. Gandhi declared.

"India is only interested in becoming strong enough to solve her innumerable problems like poverty, and illiteracy", she said adding, "in the process we would like to help other nations in the third world to progress".

Mrs. Gandhi's attention was particularly drawn to a recent computer projection made by a group of American economists that India would become an industrial giant, next only to the United States and the Soviet Union in a 40-year period between 1980 to 2020.

She said she had not got the full details of the computer report and, therefore, could not comment on it.

When asked about her opinion on

the Presidential system of government, the prime minister said the government had not even considered the question of a change-over. "There was not even loud thinking on the subject", Mrs. Gandhi said.

Much thought was being given to the question of dealing with black money, Mrs. Gandhi said, adding that any step taken by the government had its plus or minus points, and it had to see that some people did not take advantage of them. "We must strike a balance between the plus and minus points."

Mrs. Gandhi said the rate of inflation was decreasing although retail prices continued to rule high.

Mrs. Gandhi said she had stated recently that the economy was a bit looking up she had noted the increase in production in the power and steel sectors. Despite this fact, the country had to face several problems like the blockade of the flow of oil and other things from Awam.

She said the West Bengal chief minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, might not agree with whatever anybody said. But it was a fact that some of the unions controlled by the CPM were creating problems. If things were all right in West Bengal as Mr. Basu claimed then why should not production increase in that state, she asked.

Asked about seeking the co-operation of labour to put back the economy on the rails, Mrs. Gandhi said the Marxists were playing a role in some of the strikes. But one could not give a categorical answer to the problem as it differed from state to

state. Industry to industry and groups to groups.

On the question of India's alternative for loans to finance the proposed super fertiliser project at Thal-Vishet in Maharashtra in case World Bank loan was not forthcoming, she said, "some arrangements" had been thought of, "details are being worked out by the Union finance ministry."

GANDHI ADDRESS CONGRESS(I) WORKERS MEETING

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 11 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, today reiterated that the national security act was intended to deal with anti-social activities and not for political purposes.

Addressing a Congress (I) workers' meeting here, Mrs. Gandhi said whether her party was in power or in the opposition, it would endeavour to help the needy especially the backward classes and the Harijans.

The Prime Minister said her government had initiated several schemes for the welfare of various sections of the people, and special consideration was being given to women and intellectuals.

Mrs. Gandhi said that each section of the people, whether it be farmers or labourers, had its own problems and demands were made with the expectation that the government could meet them.

Those who made demands were "our brothers and we should look into the demands with understanding and sympathy". But, they should also realise that the country was passing through a difficult situation on the economic front, she said.

Of late, there had been a small improvement in the economy, but with the support and co-operation of the people more could be achieved, and developmental schemes could be implemented with greater vigour, she said.

Mrs. Gandhi advised party workers to fight against wrong doings from any side in a disciplined way and help the weaker sections. "Do not do anything which we would not like others doing," she added.

The Prime Minister said that she had not come to Madurai on political business. "I came here to salute the intellectuals who have gathered here for the world Tamil conference."

CSO: 4220

GANDHI SPEAKS AT TAMIL CONFERENCE CLOSING

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 12 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, today reassured the people that there would be no imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people.

Delivering the valedictory address to the fifth world Tamil conference here, Mrs. Gandhi said the government's policy was to help the development of all the languages in the country, not only those mentioned in the eighth schedule of the constitution but also smaller languages and tribal dialects.

"It is erroneous to say there is imposition, as some say. The Union government always thought Hindi is only a link language in order to bring the people closer," Mrs. Gandhi said. "We do not want imposition, for that would have the opposite effect," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi said time had come to stop linguistic quarrels in the country. Too much energy was wasted needlessly on such controversy. The people must learn more languages.

RICH LANGUAGE

She said if the country were to progress, the parochial and caste feelings should end. There should be only two castes as visualised by the Tamil saint, Subramania Bharati — those who give and those who do not give.

Hailing Tamil as an ancient language with a rich literature, she said it was the only language where one "do not find difference in the spoken language and its classic literature, which had enriched the culture, not only in India but also abroad. Tamil had always remained pure without borrowing any word from other languages. Instead, it had contributed many words, especially to English and Latin.

Mrs. Gandhi said that Tamil had been enriched by contribution from people from all walks of life. Poets, farmers, traders, women and shepherds had contributed their might in the development of Tamil.

Ancient Tamilians had also had mastery over other languages which was proved by the fact that a foreigner came to India to learn Chinese as early as the eighth century. Tamil classics were also carried to other countries and the classic "Manimekalai" dominated the cultural scene in Karpachon even today.

Tamil language had been in harmony with nature and day-to-day life on the people.

She said that during British days, South India was neglected and historical accounts by foreigners did not have much to say about South India.

She said: "Mother speaks to the child only in one language. But, Mother Earth has a large number of children speaking different languages and all the languages must be respected."

Mrs. Gandhi concluded her speech in Tamil with the word "romba sandosham and nandri" (very happy and thanks).

The Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr. Ramachandran, who presided, assured Mrs. Gandhi on behalf of the vast concourse that had assembled at the sprawling Race Course grounds and every available space around that the people of Tamil Nadu would never encourage secession or violence.

The mammoth gathering clapped their hands in support of his assurance to Mrs. Gandhi and thunderous ovation greeted his remarks.

Later the Prime Minister witnessed from a specially-erected platform a grand cultural pageantry forming part of the procession taken out to mark the conclusion of the conference.

An unprecedented crowd watched the pageantry, which represented the symbol of the rich culture and full life of Tamil.

The Union finance minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman, the Union minister of state for agriculture, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan, and the chief minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, were among those who witnessed the pageantry from the special platform.

A helicopter filmed the huge procession, which took about 45 minutes to cross a point.

People occupied all available space and many watched the procession from even rooftops.

Many foreign dignitaries like Mr. Swamy Vellu, Malaysian minister for public utilities, Mr. Rajadorai, Sri Lanka minister, and the leader of the opposition in Sri Lanka Parliament, Mr. A. Amirthalingam, and Tamil Nadu ministers watched the procession from the "View Point".

The Prime Minister evinced keen interest in the tableaux as the procession passed.

Five caparisoned elephants formed the vanguard of the procession.

Important among the 25 tableaux was one on the late Mr. C. N. Annadurai, depicting his multi-faceted personality as orator, writer, dramatist and chief minister.

Another tableaux was on "Tamil Anmi", which depicted the Tamil language as "Mother God". A third was on saint-poet Thiruvalluvar and his magnum opus "thirukkural", a code of ethics, 1,330 couplets. This Tamil classic has been translated into some 30 languages.

Various games of valour also were described in a tableau.

UNI adds:

Addressing a meeting of the delegates from foreign countries who had come here to participate in the Tamil conference, Mrs. Gandhi said that the conference of the kind helped create a feeling of brotherhood and understanding among the people of various countries.

Mrs. Gandhi said that "Tamil is a beautiful and powerful language" and she wished she had an opportunity to study the language.

She wished all the delegates a happy New Year on behalf of the people of India and said, "Let us work for peace and a better world".

SURGE OF PEOPLE

Earlier, a number of foreign delegates expressed their thanks to Mrs. Gandhi for having come for the conference and the Tamil Nadu government for successfully organising it.

Mrs. R. D. Nagappa, a delegate from Malaysia, presented a memento to Mrs. Gandhi on behalf of the delegates and people of that country as a token of love.

The governor, Mr. Sadiq Ali, and the chief minister, Mr. Ramachandran were present at the function.

Unprecedented surge of people from all over the state for the valedictory function today turned Madurai city into a dense mass of humanity.

Vehicular traffic was put out of gear from morning and even walking from one place to another was next to impossible.

The Race Course grounds, where the valedictory function was held, was a sheet of human heads since this morning and as the day advanced, all the roads leading to the Race Course were jam-packed with people.

BJP PRESIDENT VAJPAYEE TALKS ON ASSAM STAND

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 12 Jan 81 pp 1, 9

[Text]

THE president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, today suggested that 1961 should be the "cut-off" year for the detection of foreigners in Assam. In addition, the names of foreigners who entered Assam between 1961 and 1971 should be removed from the electoral rolls.

Mr. Vajpayee said the burden of those who came to Assam between 1961 and 1971 should be shared by other states as well. The details of this should be worked out in consultation with the new government which should be formed after holding fresh elections.

Mr. Vajpayee, who was addressing a crowded press conference soon after his arrival here, had announced in Lucknow a few days ago that he had a solution to the Assam problem which he would make public only in Jaipur.

SEVEN-POINT PLAN

Mr. Vajpayee released the seven-point formula for Assam in a written statement at the press conference.

In reply to a question, he said: "I shudder to imagine the consequences for the country if the agitation is allowed to linger on and the repressive measures resorted to by the government is continued."

"I have never seen a movement in which the entire population is so emotionally involved. In fact, the intensity of the movement has to be seen to be believed," he added in a raised voice.

The seven-point formula consists of:

- 1) Detection of all foreigners on the basis of the constitution, making use of the national register of citizens of 1951 and other relevant documents. An appeal shall lie with judicial tribunals.
- 2) As agreed upon by the leaders

of the movement in a spirit of compromise, all entrants up to 1961 should be regularised.

- 3) The names of foreigners who came between 1961 and 1971 should be removed from the electoral rolls. However, it should be accepted in principle that the burden of those who came between 1961 and 1971 should be shared by other states as well.

- 4) Elections to the new state legislature and the Lok Sabha from Assam should be held on the basis of the revised electoral rolls.

- 5) As already agreed to by the government, those foreigners who came after 1971 have to be deported. The cases of bona fide refugees should be considered on the basis of the policy pronouncements made so far.

- 6) Infiltration of foreigners, which is still continuing, should be stopped by sealing the border and creating a no-man's land. Issuance of identity cards and maintenance of birth, marriage and death registers should form part of the steps.

- 7) All repressive measures against the movement and press censorship should be withdrawn. All those detained in connection with the movement should be released.

A massive plan for the economic development of Assam — in fact, the entire north-eastern region — should be undertaken. The region, though rich in natural resources, had remained economically backward, he stated.

The BJP president said government spokesmen had repeatedly pointed out that the Assam movement had resulted in a loss of Rs. 1,500 crores. Even if half this amount had been given as grants-in-aid to the region, it would have gone a long way in the development of the infrastructure and the creation of more employment opportunities.

Mr. Vajpayee made it clear that the BJP had no intention of taking political advantage of the situation in Assam. In fact, those who were levelling this charge against the BJP were themselves guilty of "encouraging and abetting the illegal entry of foreigners in Assam" for their own narrow interests.

He said the BJP was supporting the movement even at the risk of being misunderstood by a section of the people who, as a result of constant propaganda, had been led to believe that the movement was directed against a particular linguistic or religious group.

"CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE"

He said the fact that the infiltration of foreigners had been going on on a large-scale for over three decades "was enough evidence of the government's utter incompetence and criminal negligence."

Mr. Vajpayee said a pre-condition for solving the problem was that the government should understand that it was a national problem which called for a solution without any delay. It could be solved only by rising above narrow party interests.

Mr. Vajpayee alleged that the Prime Minister was trying to tarnish the image of a purely "nationalistic and peaceful movement." He appealed to the people to understand the problem "from a national outlook."

SHORTFALL IN ARMY VEHICLE PRODUCTION REPORTED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 12 Jan 81 p 9

[Text]

THERE has been a considerable shortfall in the production of Shaktiman and Nissan vehicles at the vehicles factory at Jabalpur (VFF), a defence public-sector undertaking.

Besides, there has been an increase of about 257 per cent over the last few years in the cost of production of the Shaktiman.

This has been revealed in the 29 report of the public accounts committee (1980-81) which looked into the production of vehicles in ordnance factories.

The PAC has said, "It is really perplexing that such a strategic and important factory established for meeting the needs of the army for vehicles could not be pressed into optimum production partly due to the financial constraints."

Commenting on the shortfall in production during the years 1971-72 to

1977-78, the PAC

has said according to the project report, the factory was to reach a monthly production of 360 Shaktiman and 400 Nissan vehicles in September, 1969, that is, a year after the commencement of production there. The monthly targeted production of 500 Shaktiman and 600 Nissan vehicles was to be achieved in April, 1970.

The committee found that the actual average monthly production of Shaktiman vehicles during 1971-72 to 1977-78 had ranged between only 25 vehicles and 291 vehicles, and that of Nissan patrol and Nissan cabs had ranged between 37 and 117 and 50 and 348, respectively.

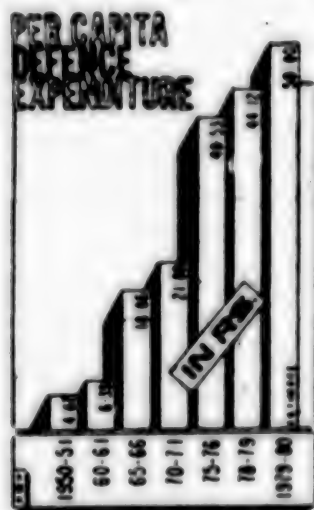
The committee noted that because of the under-utilisation of the capacity of the factory, there had been a considerable increase in the cost of production of the vehicles. For instance, against the cost of production of Rs. 57,303 for Shaktiman envisaged in the project report, the actual cost during 1976-77 was Rs. 1.33 lakhs. "This means that the increase in the cost of production in the case of Shaktiman has been of the order of 257 per cent."

The committee said the cost of production of these vehicles outside was only Rs. 91,250 for the Shaktiman during 1975-76.

The committee noted that against the available capacity of 13,200 vehicles per annum, the targets approved by the apex planning group of the planning commission for the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 represented only 45 per cent, 43 per cent and 57.8 per cent of the capacity in the respective years, while for the next three years ended 1978-79, these were pegged at 53 per cent of the capacity.

According to the defence ministry, the "reduction in target figures by the apex planning group appears to be on account of the stringency of available resources." A computation of the loss suffered by the factory by not working to full capacity, made at the instance of the committee, has revealed that during the four year-period ended 1976-77, the total loss was as much as Rs. 4.15 crores — a little more than Rs. 1 crore per year on an average."

The PAC has strongly recommended that the government should review the methods and procedures of procurement of finished components and introduce suitable control and co-ordination system to ensure that the vehicles factory's requirements of components are adequately met.



RAILWAY CHAIRMAN SAYS FREIGHT MOVEMENT IMPROVING

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 11 Jan 81 p 6

[Text]

MR. M. S. Gujral, chairman of the railway board, said here today that the various measures he had initiated since assumption of office 50 days ago to improve the freight movement on the railways had started yielding good results.

He told his first press conference that the downward trend in freight movement in the past few years had been arrested and an "upswing" had started, and the process was continuing.

The railways must improve the level of freight movement on which the country's economy depended very much and that was the immediate objective of the railway, the chairman said. "We are sure to achieve the objective," he asserted.

In regard to passenger trains, however, Mr. Gujral had "nothing much encouraging" to say at present. The railways are planning to run longer trains with 18 coaches on certain routes to meet the increased traffic.

The reserve coaching stock had been eaten away because of several new trains, he said. So the effort would be first to build up back-up reserve before taking any other new steps.

Replying to questions on the Bombay suburban service, Mr. Gujral said that 22 trams were on order for both the Western and the Central Railways (17 and 18 respectively). He did not say when the delivery would start. He said the situation in the Central Railway was quite a contrast vis-a-vis the Western Railway. It is due to backlog and not management's fault, he remarked.

Though the freight movement had reached only 90 million tonnes in the first six months, he hoped that by the end of the year it would be about 200 million tonnes. By next year end, it would improve to 220 million tonnes.

EXPRESS STREAM

The average loading per day which was 26,575 wagons in the first seven months had now improved to 30,498 in December. The fertilizer movement had picked up considerably and Punjab and Haryana had more than adequate stock for rabi season. Movement to other states was continuing.

Coal loading which was 8,400 wagons two months had reached 9,700 last month and would touch 9,700 wagons a day this month. Movement of foodgrains to regions far away had been taken up on priority.

One of the measures he had introduced to improve freight movement was the introduction of "express stream of freight traffic." Nearly one-third of the wagon fleet on broad gauge, which were fitted with roller bearings and centre buffer couplings were segregated from old conventional ones and used to operate the express stream to carry priority commodities like foodgrains, fertilizer, cement and coal. This had now resulted in a better turn-round of wagons—ten days against an overall average of 16 days.

Utilisation of open box wagons for coal, steel and such other commodities and covered wagons—"Jumbos"—for foodgrains, fertilizer and cement had enabled railways to lift the essentials more efficiently, he said. Jumbo-wakes are trains of covered wagons of modern design to carry bulk commodities at high speed over long distances.

Other measures introduced by Mr. Gujral included increased use of diesel-electric locomotives, using the same engine to haul a train till destination irrespective of road boundaries and "storage" of 500 broad gauge old steam engines to that extent reducing the railway demand for coal.

Mr. Gujral has also decided that about 30,000 "overaged" wagons, which were coming in the way of free flow of freight movement should be progressively removed from line by August. Useful parts of these wagons would be utilised to overcome spare part shortage and others auctioned as scrap to make available for small-scale industries.

He has also plans to run heavier trains (4,500-tonne trains against normal 2,400) from early 1982 using three or more engines. The planning commission would not allow any import of wagons. He wanted the wagon manufacturers to utilise the full capacity and accelerate production.

The project of storing away steam engines would continue and diesel and electric engines would be used more and more. The railways had a programme for electrification of 1,000 km. on main lines in the next five years, he said.

The board chairman said that the employees had been made aware of their responsibility. "They are dedicated workers", he said. A small minority creating trouble had been told that stopping trains would not be tolerated. The measure had gone home to them, he added.

BRIEFS

REMARKS ON FARMERS' AGITATION--Madras, 11 January (UNI)--The Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, today expressed herself against the use of the national security act against the agitating farmers. Making a particular reference to Tamil Nadu, Mrs Gandhi told newsmen here, "if they (state government) wanted, they could have found some local or existing law to deal with the farmers." In Tamil Nadu, eight agriculturists' leaders including the president of the Tamil Nadu agriculturists' association, Mr C. Narayanaswami Naidu, have been detained under the national security ordinance and warrants issued for the arrest of three more leaders. Mrs Gandhi said that farmers had problems which should be looked into and a balance had to be struck on what should be done and what should not be done. If the prices of agricultural products were raised, she remarked, there would be a general price increase affecting the farmers also. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 12 Jan 81 p 1]

CSO: 4220

STUDY OF COMMUNISM TO LEARN ITS FAULTS URGED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by B. Budi Windarto: "Communism Is No Good, Period"]

[Excerpts] The month of September has its own story for us Indonesians. A "flood" of blood once poured over our beloved land. The PKI/30 September affair added its mark on the pages of the history of our people.

At the time this affair exploded, I was still small, just over 10 years old. I was attending class IV in elementary school. I did not know much about the affair. There were only a few "facts" in my neighborhood which I have been able to "recall" in memory. Among other things, it was prohibited to go outside the neighborhood at night. Whoever went out of the neighborhood after 6:00 pm could not enter the neighborhood again that night. All entries to the neighborhood were closed and barred in such a way that it was difficult to open them again. (For every road which entered my neighborhood a gate of thorns and bamboo was set in place.)

The term "scooped up" for a time became popular and topical. Every evening an operation was launched to pick up and arrest members of the PKI. PKI members who were picked up were said to have been "scooped up." Many young men took part in the operation. They carried all kinds of sharpened weapons. There were those who carried daggers, swords, machetes, bolo knives, pointed bamboo, sticks, and so forth.

Tension, fear, feelings of suspicion colored the situation at the time. A mistaken remark could be turned into sympathy for the PKI. Everywhere, to be called a PKI supporter meant you were guilty of treason. The PKI was rising up against the government. The PKI was playing tricks and carrying out a coup d'etat. Communism was evil. Communism was not good. Communism was the enemy. Communism must disappear from the surface of Indonesia. That's how it was!

With the approval of resolution XXV/MPRS/1966 Parliament supported the policy of the president contained in his order dated 12 March 1966 (number 1/3/1966), providing for the dissolution of the Indonesian Communist Party, including all of its organizations which had the same principles, had the same cover, or were sheltered under it. It declared that the Indonesian Communist Party was a prohibited organization throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The Parliament raised that policy into an act of Parliament. Also prohibited were activities to spread

the thought or teaching of Communism/Marxism/Leninism in all forms and manifestations and the use of apparatus and media for the spreading or development of such thought and teaching in Indonesia.

What really is communism? Is it true that communism is not good, is evil, and nasty? Where does its evil lie? Where do its criminality and nastiness rest? If communism is not good, is criminal and nasty, why do many people support it? Doesn't communism have aspects of good and positive features at all? I am convinced that these questions are also to be found among our readers, who are still ignorant about communism. (For instance, I am also ignorant!)

My questions come up because I do not know or do not yet know about communism and want to know about it. Now don't think the wrong thing and hastily label me a PKI man, a supporter of communism who wants to bring the PKI back to life. Truly, I am not a PKI man, I am not a follower of communism, and I will not bring the PKI back to life. I only wish to satisfy my wish to know. Nothing else! Can't a person satisfy his wish to know about something?

In my view, ideology must be opposed with ideology. Communist ideology is not capable of penetrating and entering our life, if we are really penetrated by the ideology of the Pancasila. Beside that we can wipe out communist ideology if we know what communist ideology is, if we know where its weakness lies. For that isn't it necessary to think how we can get to know (not to spread or to develop, now!) communist ideology, point out its shortcomings and its weak points?

In my view that is very necessary. In addition there is the P4 [Pancasila Indocination Course], so that everyone can be increasingly adept in the ideology of the Pancasila. It is necessary to know a different ideology which is in conflict with the Pancasila, that is, communist ideology. I raise this point, not with the intention that people become communists. That is not the objective. The objective is that people know that ideology and its weak points. The proper time to get to know communist ideology is at a time when we are recalling and commemorating the victims of the savagery of the communists. Specifically, on 1 October.

Can such an effort be said to be in conflict with resolution XXV/MPRS/1966? I don't know precisely. What is clear is that it is not enough for a person to say: Communism is no good, period. That is, it is not enough without further clarification and amplification.

5170

CSO: 4213

INDONESIAN ECONOMY STABLE IN SEPTEMBER

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Limited Cabinet Session on Economic Affairs: Indonesian Economic Conditions Stable During September

--September Inflation Rate 0.36 Percent

--Coming Three Months Will Be Fallow Season")

[Excerpts] President Soeharto again reminded the cabinet ministers in the economic and financial areas to continue to follow economic developments in the coming months, especially in the fallow season, including preparations for the holidays of Idul-Adha and New Year's. Although these are still a long way off, it is necessary to make preparations so that one can know quickly if there will be a problem and take action as necessary, especially for areas which are concerned about climatic conditions, such as the outlying areas.

Minister/State Secretary Soedharmono made the foregoing statement after the limited cabinet session for the economic area ended yesterday (8 October) at the Bina Graha offices. It was presided over by President Soeharto and attended by Vice President Adam Malik as well as Deputy Commander of the Armed Forces and Deputy Commander of the Security and Order Command Admiral Sudomo. At the session several areas of activity were discussed and reported on for the month of September, as well as questions which will be faced in the coming months, Soedharmono said.

According to Soedharmono, the coming three months will be the months of the fallow season, because the harvest season is over, to be followed by the planting season. Conditions during these months will much depend on the weather, such as the possibility of floods for areas which have heavy rains and drought for areas which have little rain and have serious pest problems. This needs to be considered, along with the distribution and provision of basic needs which, in theory at the present time, are not a problem as reserves are large in terms of rice, wheat, and sugar, according to Soedharmono.

The minister stated that Indonesian economic conditions in the month of September can be said to have been stable. Because the inflation rate during the month was only 0.36 percent, based on the Consumer Price Index (IHK) in the 17 largest cities in Indonesia. Thus, the inflation rate in the first nine months (January-September, 1980) was 11.8 percent, compared with 21.77 percent during all of 1979, Soedharmono said.

He said that, while the inflation rate from April to September, or the first six months of the fiscal year 1980/1981, was only 8.9 percent, compared with 19.13 percent during the fiscal year 1979/1980, it can be estimated, and this is the hope, that the inflation rate for 1980 will be relatively lower than in 1979.

"If the economic situation can be brought under control, with the inflation rate around 1 percent per month in the coming period, it is calculated that the inflation rate for 1980 will be under 15 percent. Compared with 1979, when the inflation rate was 21.77 percent, the inflation rate for 1980 will be lower, and economic conditions will be more stable, compared with the previous year. In any case, in the coming three months the fallow season will be upon us."

At the cabinet session, according to Soedharmono, President Soeharto decided to provide "crude oil" assistance to Thailand, as long as Indonesia has the supplies. Minister of Mining and Energy Soebroto stated that Pertamina at present has stocks of 300,000 barrels, which will be given to Thailand as special additional assistance, Soedharmono added.

This decision was made by the chief of state after hearing a report of the minister of mining and energy that Thailand had requested Indonesia to provide special additional assistance in the form of 500,000 barrels of "crude oil" to meet the needs of that country at present as a consequence of the Iran-Iraq crisis, in order to facilitate generation of electricity in the country.

Answering questions, the minister stated that the increased aid was on a one-time basis only, with sales based on the OPEC price presently in effect. Previously, Indonesia had supplied Thailand with 10,000 barrels per day under an arrangement in effect up to now.

Other questions considered, Soedharmono continued, were the report of Minister of Agriculture Soedharsono regarding increasing agricultural exports from North Sumatra. Increasing exports in this area requires added infrastructure support, especially harbor facilities, because the harbor of Belawan, which is now used, will not be able to handle the increased production. In any case Soedharmono did not state how great would be the increase in agricultural production in the area which would require an expansion in transport infrastructure.

After carefully listening to the report of the minister of agriculture, President Soeharto advised him to consider use of the aluminum harbor at Kuala Tanjung. This harbor has 3 quays, and one of the quays might be used for the agricultural exports. In addition it might also be possible to use the port of Dumai, if the road which connects North Sumatra and Riau can be used. Also, the harbor of Kuala Langa in Aceh, which is now being dredged, can also be used, apart from improving the harbor at Belawan itself, Soedharmono said.

Asked whether the minister of agriculture had reported how large the import of required grain would be, in order to satisfy the present shortage, Soedharmono answered, "We indeed are coordinating our productive capacity with our needs. Because as our needs for grain increase, we are trying to meet them with domestic production. If there is not enough, it will be imported, and for our needs this year imports have already been arranged. There will be enough to satisfy our needs."

FINAL MOMENTS, DEATH OF D.N. AIDIT RECALLED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Article: "Story of the Arrest of D. N. Aidit: Catch a Thief by Using a Thief"]

[Excerpts] Infantry Brigade 4 of the Army Strategic Corps (KOSTRAD), under the command of Col Yasir Hadibroto, had already been in Kisaran, North Sumatra, for two months. The brigade was stationed there in accordance with a presidential command (DWIKORA) and, according to the plan, it was that brigade which would be dropped on Malaysia and Singapore. However, up to October, 1965, that plan had not been carried out.

On 2 October 1965 Col Yasir was informed of the murder of several generals in Jakarta. With the help of the commander of the Bukit Barisan military region, Daryatmo (now chairman of Parliament), Col Yasir was able to obtain a ship to transport his troops from Kisaran back to Java.

The ship, says Yasir Hadibroto, who now is governor of Lampung province, flew the flag of Panama. He doesn't know who owned it, he says. However, Battalions E and G under his command were all able to get abroad, and the ship put to sea, escorted by two British warships.

It was only after arriving in the waters of Jakarta Bay, with Tanjung Priok nearby, that the British ships went away. I don't know why the two British ships followed us. I also don't know whether, because of the two British ships, the police patrol boat also prevented our ship from taking the men ashore. However, with three crew members I went to the headquarters of the Army Strategic Corps at Medan Merdeka Timur in Jakarta.

At headquarters of the Army Strategic Corps Col Yasir reported to the commander, MG Soeharto (now the president). After the report was completed, the commander asked Col Yasir, "Col Yasir, where were you before, when the PKI uprising occurred at Madiun in 1948?"

Yasir answered, "I had just been evacuated from West Java at the time. My company was then sent against three communist battalions in the Wonosobo area, sir."

The commander of the Army Strategic Corps gave the following order: "Well, the people who are now in revolt are the children of the PKI of the Madiun affair. Go now and clear all of that up. D N Aidit is in Central Java. Take your troops there." "Yes, sir," Yasir answered.

He later met the Second Assistant Operations Officer of the Army Strategic Corps, Ltc Suprpto. "What do you need," asked the assistant. Yasir replied, "Please tell my troops on board ship to continue on to Semarang. I myself will travel by land." "To whom should the order be given," Ltc Suprpto asked. "To Maj Dullah," Yasir replied.

At the end of the conversation the assistant operations officer of the Army Strategic Corps gave him white and red armbands. "If you meet troops with white armbands, use this white armband. If you meet troops with red armbands, use this red armband. You will certainly arrive safely," Ltc Suprpto said.

When Yasir arrived in Semarang, the city seemed to be quiet. The headquarters of the military area also was quiet. The only troops hanging around were soldiers from the Army commando force (RPKAD), who had arrived earlier. Yasir went at once to the harbor of Semarang. The harbor was also quiet. The ship had already arrived, but it could not yet go alongside the dock, so that the troops were still aboard ship. He went in search of some dock laborers, and with the help of a tugboat Battalions E and G were brought ashore. The date was 13 October 1965.

One day after landing his troops Col Yasir was summoned by the commander of the Digponegoro military region. The commander, Surjo Sumpeno, said that Battalion F of the Army Strategic Corps, which was in Gombong and had not been sent to Kisaran (North Sumatra), had been ordered to operate in Klaten (Central Java). With Battalion F already operating in Klaten, Yasir was directed to bring his two battalions to Solo. In that city also RPKAD troops had arrived previously. Yasir put one battalion in Solo and another on the border with the Residency of Madiun. [See map at end of article for reference.]

It was only after one week that coordination was accomplished with the RPKAD troops to plan subsequent operations, because at the time things were not in order. The coordination meeting led to a division of the area of operations. Moreover, after the arrival of the Army Strategic Corps battalions commanded by Yasir, a battalion of Marine Corps commandos (KKo) also arrived. Thus, the operational strength in Central Java at the time was composed of the brigade of the Army Strategic Corps, two battalions of RPKAD troops, and one battalion of Marine commandos.

Under the division of the operational area the RPKAD troops later operated in the Yogyakarta and Kedu area, the Marine battalion went to Banyumas, while the Army Strategic Corps troops were in Solo and as far as Pati. The whole operation was to destroy the PKI.

In the operation to destroy the PKI, Col Yasir always remembers the order of the commander of the Army Strategic Corps (Soeharto) that he must clear the matter up and that D N Aidit was in Central Java. In his own mind Yasir went so far as to think that when you have to catch a thief, the best way is to use a thief to ambush him. Therefore, to find out where Aidit was hiding, he would have to find the person who was closest to the PKI leader.

He looked for such a person and after a certain amount of information was put together, he knew that S Har [sic; evidently an abbreviated form of his name] was the person closest to Aidit. Where was he now?

Yasir began the operation to find him, and finally the person was found in a place for detention of PKI members in Solo.

S Har turned out to be a person who went ahead of Aidit. However, at the time of the meeting with Col Yasir, he said that in fact he was a man who had been smuggled into the PKI organization to obtain information on the movements of Aidit. His orders for that purpose he still had on him at the time.

When the orders were turned over to Col Yasir, it turned out that the person was operating among the reds [sic] on the orders of Gen Nasution. Col Yasir did not trust him right away. He had to go to Jakarta to check the matter out with the person who had given the order.

After obtaining confirmation that what was stated in the order was in fact true, Yasir took further action. He asked S Har to find the fugitive.

A few days later S Har met Col Yasir again with the report that Aidit had asked him to move to Kleco, near the headquarters of Battalion L. This matter was made public by the commander of the Army Strategic Corps infantry brigade [Col Yasir] because he also had obtained information that in the vicinity of Battalion L there were many red sympathizers.

From later information he learned that Aidit would be in Kleco for only a week. However, Aidit had only been there for one day when S Har again informed Col Yasir that the fugitive wished to move to a place in back of Balapan station, on a side track. He would move at 11:00 am, using a Vespa motorcycle. S Har would give him the lift. S Har indicated that, when he was doing this, he would wear a headcloth which would hide part of his face. Col Yasir himself was asked to witness the move from under a designated tree, by the side of a road in the Purvosari area.

An officer of Section 1 of the Brigade checked the house which was being used to hide Aidit, in accordance with S Har's directions. That evening S Har came to report. Aidit was still in the house. Col Yasir now decided what to do. He would ambush the fugitive that evening. S Har was asked to stand aside, but he said that this was not necessary, as the fugitive did not suspect anything.

The ambush was planned for dawn on 22 November 1965. A detachment of troops was ordered to stand by in a house on the side track, while an officer of Section 1 and a few soldiers were ordered to surround the house of the fugitive. The command to break down the door was to be the rapid revving up of the jeep engine, and the jeep's headlights were to be turned on. Lt N Prayitno and two corporals assigned to him for the break in moved too quickly. It seems that they could not keep their patience. For as soon as the jeep engine was revved up by Col Yasir, they broke down the door and shouted, "Get your hands up!"

Lt Prayitno, who was from Battalion 6 of Infantry Brigade 4 of the Army Strategic Corps, was rather disappointed because he did not see Aidit. They only caught two of his guards, who were sound asleep, with their carbines beside them. One of the guards was S Har. The two guards were held, and their weapons were confiscated.

There was one piece of furniture which had not yet been checked, a clothes press. When the flashlight was hove on the clothes press, a pair of shoes appeared with toes pointing out. It is unusual to set shoes down with toes pointing out. Usually, it is the heels which face out, so that the shoes can be picked up easily.

Seeing this unusual circumstance, Lt Prayitno immediately snapped out the order, "Come out of there quickly with your hands up! Come on, move!"

A figure came out of the clothes press, who turned out to be Aidit. The clothes press which he had used to hide himself had its shelves falling down inside, so that there was enough room to hide a person, but the shoes which appeared from the outside warned the searcher that the person wearing them was certainly facing the door.

So it was that Aidit came out of the clothes press. At the time he was still a coordinating minister and deputy chairman of Parliament. He still tried to exercise his authority. He snapped at the officer, "What do you want, huh?" At the time this remark was made Lt Prayitno returned to his normal behavior. His reflex action was to adopt an appropriate attitude and show respect. In this attitude of respect the lieutenant answered, "We are doing our duty, sir."

"Who gave you your orders? Do you know that I am a minister and must immediately go to attend a session of the cabinet with the president in Jakarta," the minister protested.

From the side track Aidit was brought to Loji Gandrung. There, it appears, Aidit realized the situation which he faced. He did not shout and protest, as he did when he was on the side track.

Hot coffee and cigarettes were served to him. Col Yasir politely invited the "minister" to be calm. Later on, Col Yasir indicated his intentions by stating to him, "It would not be right for us to interrogate you, as you are a coordinating minister. It would be best for you to write down your movements recently." Enough paper and a fountain pen were obtained for him.

He thought for some time, and smoked several cigarettes. He drank the coffee, but he did not write anything. He asked for more coffee.

For about one hour he was still quiet, thinking and smoking while looking up at the ceiling.

Fearing that Aidit was simply stretching out the time, Col Yasir took another step. "To make it easy for you, tell us, and we will write it down," Yasir said. Aidit agreed to this proposal.

Maj Sugeng M was then ordered to write down what Aidit said. What was needed was a statement of the movements of the fugitive previously and what his goal was. Meanwhile, a lieutenant was ready with a photo-copier [fototustel] for the document.

Essentially, Aidit's statement as it was written down was as follows: he was the only person and bore the greatest responsibility in the PKI/30 September affair, which was supported by other PKI members and members of the mass organizations under the PKI. He planned to bring together communist forces in Central Java. He had inspected several areas around Solo and had been the leader until 21 October 1965. Solo had been decided on as the center of the forces in Central Java, and the uprising had been set for 23 October 1965. The order which was sent to PKI cells was to cut down the trees along the roads leading to Solo in order to form a barricade, to carry out a general strike, and to detain the leaders of rightist groups.

This confession was then signed by Aidit. It was only after that that the fugitive was invited to get into the jeep. He sat in the back seat. Col Yasir gave the order to his guards to open fire should the fugitive try to escape.

Col Yasir Hadibroto then tried to contact headquarters of the Army Strategic Corps in Jakarta. It was very difficult to establish contact. His intention was to report to the commander of the Army Strategic Corps and ask for further instructions regarding the fugitive.

Meanwhile, at Loji Gandrung, after signature of Aidit's confession, a major in the Military Police came up and in very friendly tones asked that only he be permitted to look at the important documents involved in the affair. "Let the Military Police handle this. Regarding photos, we have a place to develop and print them," he said. Without any concern the camera was turned over to him. And indeed, a few days later, Col Yasir received three photographs, but without the negatives.

The major also asked that he be the only one to turn over the fugitive and his interrogation (proses verbal) to the commander of Military Area VII/Diponegoro. However, Col Yasir remained firm and stated that he would do it. "In that case, I will go along to Semarang," the major said. Col Yasir had no objection. He asked that vehicles of the Military Police major be placed ahead of and behind Col Yasir's jeep which was carrying Aidit.

When the jeep convoy entered the Boyolali area, the jeep which Col Yasir was driving turned off without informing the jeep in front. The jeep carrying the fugitive immediately headed towards the location of the Army Strategic Corps battalion which was located there.

At the battalion some officers and soldiers were awakened. "What's up," they asked. "We have a PKI captive," Yasir replied. Yasir asked again, "Is there a well here?" "There is, over there," his subordinates replied.

The fugitive was brought to the place indicated. He was asked to stand there. He was given half an hour before he was disposed of [Diberinya waktu setengah jam sebelum ia dibereskan]. It turned out that the half hour was used by Aidit to make a speech. It was a fiery speech which provoked anger [kejengkelan] among those who heard him, until they could no longer contain their emotion [hingga tak teratasi lagi emosi], and the firing began [dan berletusanlah senjata].

The telephone operator of Infantry Brigade 4 was ordered again to contact the headquarters of the Army Strategic Corps, but once again he was unable to establish contact.

The jeep driven by the Military Police major, which left the convoy in Boyolali, finally came to the place. Perhaps because he heard small-arms fire.

"Where is he," the major asked.

"He's been disposed of," [sudah beres] replied Yasir.

"Gosh, later this will be a big development," said the major.

"Whether it's a big development, it's over. This is wartime!" said Yasir.

"Where is his body?" asked the major.

"It's been disposed of," [sudah beres] said Yasir.

"Well, there may be a long tail to this."

"Let it. I am the one to face up to it. Now I am going to report it."

"I'm the one who should report it."

"All right, let's report together," replied Yasir.

The date was 23 November 1965.

Col Yasir was only able to meet with Assistant IV - Logistics of the Commander, Col Widodo, at his home. He reported to him the execution of the order of the commander of the Army Strategic Corps. Because communications with headquarters were difficult, he asked for help in reporting the matter to Gen Suharto.

After making his report and turning over the proces verbal, Col Yasir returned to the headquarters of his brigade in Solo.

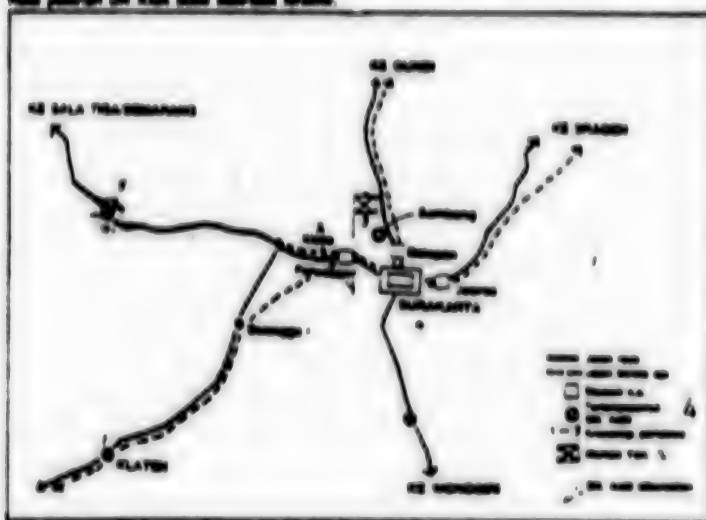
On 24 November at 3:00 pm Col Yasir was received by Gen Suharto in Yogyakarta, at the Gedung Agung. He reported everything that had happened in connection with the detention and disposition [pemberesan] of the PKI fugitive to the commander of the Army Strategic Corps.

Col Yasir dared to ask, after making the report, "What did you mean by disposing [bereskan] of the matter, as on this occasion, sir?"

The commander of the Army Strategic Corps only smiled.

On this occasion Col Yasir turned over three photographs of the arrest of Aidit to the commander of the Army Strategic Corps.

Two weeks later the commander of military region VII ordered that the proces verbal signed by Aidit be burned. However, strangely enough, a Japanese newspaper was able to carry a report of the arrest of the PKI leader, complete with photos.



1. Highway
2. Railway
3. Railroad Station
4. Arrest of D N Aidit
5. Chronology of Events
6. Headquarters of Battalion L
7. Place Where D N Aidit Was Disposed Of [dibereskan]

Ke Indonesian Word for "To" or "Toward"

5170

CSO: 4213

KHMER SEREI, DK, PRC MANEUVERINGS ANALYZED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Jan 81 p 11

[Article by Kasem Achanasai: "Kampuchea: The Solution to the Problem That Is Still Dark"]

[Text] Over the last 2 weeks, Radio Democratic Kampuchea or Radio Khmer Rouge has reported that their "guerrilla" war in Kampuchea resisting Vietnamese and Heng Samrin aggression has made great progress: they have been able to kill about 300-400 enemy per day.

Military and diplomatic circles in Bangkok do not really believe that Vietnamese and Pol Pot [as published] losses reach those heights, but they do affirm that there has been fierce fighting in Kampuchea.

Vietnam Changes Tactics

The most recent reports from Thai military circles say that, concerning the border where Vietnam had sent troops to stand guard at some of the dangerous points, Vietnam has withdrawn its ground forces from those areas, replacing them with its air force units.

The area where these military changes have taken place is on the ground around Phnom Malai. This is where the Khmer Rouge military conducts its all-out operations in resistance to the Vietnamese.

It has been said that the [Vietnamese] changes in combat units will have a favorable impact on Thailand from the standpoint that the chances for fighting in Kampuchea to spill over [the border] will decrease.

If there really has been a stationing of air power, the Khmer Rouge will probably be very disheartened, especially the 50,000 civilians living in areas of Khmer Rouge control.

There are reports concerning these military activities that say within the past 3 or 4 weeks, the fighting in Kampuchea has been fierce (from Aranyaprathet on south) between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese forces that have established strongholds at Ban Oh Sala and Oh Sampho villages near the Phnom Malai foothills.

The fact that Vietnam has changed its strategy at this time is seen as Vietnam's having lost its primacy in terms of the actual strategic situation, and so it has brought in its air force as reinforcements. It has been said that in February, Vietnam will probably be ready to use aircraft to pound the Khmer Rouge.

Khmer Rouge Change Goals

There are reports that the Khmer Rouge continued to have unusual fighting after Pol Pot announced that they would no longer fight for ideology or communism, but rather wished to cooperate with any and all sides to drive out the Vietnamese forces and topple the Heng Samrin puppet regime.

The fighting in Kampuchea these days is done more from feelings of "nationalism" than anything else. It is more startling that at a time when the Khmer Rouge have diverted their goal from fighting to build a new communist society, to that of fighting for the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race that the Khmer Serei are also noticeably active, becoming angry enough to dictate what will happen next in political matters.

One or 2 years ago, the United States sent a high-level official of the Department of Defense to Thailand for a visit. This was to review the Kampuchean problem and to find a solution. In this, that official attempted to meet with Thai officials at all levels, from the government to private parties, such as university professors and journalists.

That American official spoke of the Khmer Rouge as a government that could not be recognized because the whole world was disgusted by its genocidal behavior right after it took Phnom Penh when it killed millions.

That official wanted to elicit our views in that, if we did not like the Vietnamese puppet regime of Heng Samrin and we did not like the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge, then who did we want?

Some people tried to answer that question by saying that there was a possibility of some particular Khmer Serei group. However, the American official expressed no further views when asked if the Khmer Serei would be acceptable.

It is to be remembered that at that time, the Heng Samrin Khmers accused Thailand, the United States and China of conspiring to support Pol Pot with foodstuffs and weapons.

In fact, at that time no one knows how things were but what is certain is that China admitted that it really was providing support to Pol Pot because it believed that Pol Pot was the legal government of Kampuchea in accordance with United Nations' resolutions and that China would continue to support Pol Pot right up to the present.

The Changes That Have Taken Place

ASEAN considers it of primary importance that Pol Pot continue to retain his seat in the United Nations. This effort is being made to prevent Heng Samrin from becoming the legal government of Kampuchea, because if that happens, it would be tantamount to recognizing the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea as legal.

Be that as it may, ASEAN is not very comfortable recognizing Pol Pot's government. In the first place, the world community has accused Pol Pot of being just a bunch of killers. The United States has openly demonstrated its distaste with the announcement that it will vote to recognize Pol Pot as the legal government in the United Nations on this occasion only and it would be the last time. The United States will not recognize Pol Pot any longer.

The United States' position is this way because this is in accordance with the Carter doctrine which promotes "human rights," and it is expected that, although the leadership will change to Ronald Reagan, the United States will probably not change Carter's original policies.

China itself, which had always supported Pol Pot because of the important reason that it had to have some faction that would resist Vietnamese and Russian influence in Southeast Asia, began to change its attitude after Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew met with Chinese leaders in Beijing.

China's original attitude, aside from wanting Pol Pot as its representative, also wanted Pol Pot as its agent in spreading the Chinese doctrine of communism in the region.

China was disappointed in this regard with Vietnam and Laos, so the one way left to them was having to hold onto Pol Pot.

Concerning General Prem's and Lee Kuan Yew's trips to China, some news sources say that both ASEAN leaders wanted China to drop its recognition of Pol Pot in order to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own fate.

China wavered for a while, but then made the announcement that it would like to support and would be happy to participate in an international conference to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with ASEAN wishes.

The Appearance of Son Sann

For a long time, Son Sann, a Khmer Serei leader (who called his group the largest Khmer Serei group in resistance to the Vietnamese and the Khmer Rouge) went abroad to put out the word that he was looking for support. He announced to foreign journalists from his base in the jungle far from the Thai border that shortly he would establish a third government in Kampuchea to drive out the Vietnamese army.

No one knew for sure as to who would support Son Sann's efforts.

Many people spoke of the United States and ASEAN as being behind the support of Son Sann, bringing up the matter that United States officials were surveying ASEAN attitudes, including Thailand's, as has been previously mentioned above.

The fact that Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki announced that "we will stop cooperation with Vietnam as long as they refuse to participate in an international conference" gave rise to the thought that Japan might be another nation that was leaning toward support of Son Sann.

There were also reports that Son Sann had traveled to China to ask the Chinese leaders to support his group, but it is not known whether the Chinese decision to announce its willingness to participate in an international conference was a signal that it was supporting Son Sann.

However, China was very excited by Burma's proposal that it mediate the dispute in Kampuchea, following [China's] change in attitude. Otherwise Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang certainly would not have decided so quickly to meet with Burmese President U Ne Win from 26-30 January and then to go to Thailand.

Burma's proposal that it mediate the Kampuchea dispute made Vietnam send a special diplomatic delegation to Burma, which prompted Burma to send U Lay Maung, Burmese foreign minister, to Hanoi for discussions on possible solutions to the Kampuchean problem.

Analysis of China's Attitude

MR Khukrit Pramote gave an interview to SIAM RAT not long after New Years Day. He said that "the Chinese, as Orientals, are more flexible than Westerners.... In my view, they are not communists...we may have found what we can call Sino-communists..."

Quoting MR Khukrit to support such a statement is to propose the hypothetical question of whether it is possible that China has changed its tactics by abandoning its support for Pol Pot, a group the world is not willing to recognize. Is it possible that China has turned to support Son Sann which would be giving [themselves] flexibility in order to find a way to retain [Chinese] influence in Kampuchea?

It should not be forgotten that China had supported Prince Sihanouk throughout because it saw him as being useful in retaining its influence in Southeast Asia.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk's journey to Pyongyang to take up residence was probably at the request of China which was still supporting Pol Pot because they knew of Sihanouk's dislike for Pol Pot and so they accomplished this evasion.

And is it possible that China's support of Son Sann was in accordance with the changing circumstances? They compare Son Sann to a "pawn" who must be

advanced on the chessboard, and when the appropriate time comes, China would reveal its final card. That is the support of another appearance for Sihanouk, which would certainly not be opposed by many countries as all sides are well aware that most Kampuchians are still loyal to Prince Sihanouk, even as Son Sann is. This analysis may be very hit-and-miss, but a better evaluation is not apparent.

It would be difficult to realize this hypothetical situation if Vietnam is not willing to withdraw its troops because if Vietnam is still there, there cannot be free elections and the path to bring in Prince Sihanouk as the leader would be shut off, unless military means were to be used to drive out the Vietnamese.

Vietnam's Situation

Vietnam is still standing firm in that it will not withdraw its troops, flaunting the Japanese threat to withhold economic aid. Vietnam survives today with the support of the Soviet Union. Therefore, one can only look to the Soviets to pressure Vietnam to withdraw.

But would the Soviets do that when they have already supported Vietnam to this extent?

There have been arguments along the lines that the Soviets may stop supporting Vietnam because economic conditions do not permit it. This is a rather shaky view of things because up to now there has been no indication that the Soviets would drop Vietnam.

The one possibility is to appeal to the United States to help negotiate this with the Soviets. American State Department officials told SIAM RAT 6 months ago this matter has already been discussed secretly, but [we] do not know the extent of the discussions.

One possibility is that the Soviets and Americans must compromise, with the Americans giving up something to the Soviets in exchange for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Soviet Reaction

The Soviets have stonewalled, saying nothing about recent plans to open an international conference to find a solution to Indochina's problems.

However, a Soviet official has stated that the idea of mixing Son Sann and Pol Pot to resist the Vietnamese is a non-starter because then, Vietnam would certainly not withdraw its troops.

That official said: "Why doesn't ASEAN open negotiations on this matter directly with Vietnam? This is not a matter for Soviet assistance."

In conclusion, as of now there is no way in sight for ASEAN's attempts at a solution to come to fruition. Other than to come out and tell the world that Vietnam has still not ceased its aggression against other countries.

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA INTERVIEWED, CRITICIZES THAIS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 28 Nov 80 p 5

[Report on interview with Sombat Chounlamany, ambassador of the Laos People's Democratic Republic to Cuba, by Luis M. Arce, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Laos People's Democratic Republic, in Havana; date not given]

[Excerpts] For a short while now Sombat Chounlamany has been the new ambassador of the Laos People's Democratic Republic to Cuba. A goodly part of his 41 years has been dedicated to the service of his country, given that starting in his youth he became involved in the liberation struggle.

"We are not only initiating the building of our new homeland from scratch," he explained to us authoritatively, "but in the first 2 years of the republic enemy forces tried to overwhelm us even more, especially at a time when the scourge of nature doggedly obstructed our developmental efforts. Our enemies within and without were defeated, but they have not yet renounced their subversive efforts against our country."

Right after the people's triumph, the Laos People's Revolutionary Party evolved a policy of extensive national unity and took into the new republic all the ethnic groups and segments of the population including officials and soldiers of the former regime so that they might participate, depending on their own abilities, in the work of building the nation, Sombat Chounlamany explained.

"The result of this effort has been very positive," the ambassador asserted and then noted: "Especially if one takes into account the geopolitical situation of Laos, a Mediterranean-type country that has become an advance post of socialism despite the fact that it has a common border more than 1,000 km long with the enemy."

When Sombat Chounlamany speaks of the "enemy" there immediately come to mind the Chinese fascists and the pro-American Thai puppets. Regarding both regimes the diplomat said:

"For some time now the leaders in Peking have openly pursued a hostile policy regarding the three Indochinese countries in order to sabotage peace and the building of socialism, to try to dominate them and to use them for their expansionist designs in Southeast Asia.

"In order to carry out these shady designs they have tried, in open connivance with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, to set up the three Indochinese countries against each other at the same time that they use Thailand against them."

As will be recalled, Thailand played an important role in the genocidal American war when it sent troops to Laos and South Vietnam and allowed its territory to be used as an air and naval base for large-scale air bombing and sea bombardment missions against Vietnam.

"The fact that the rightist group within the Thai Government is lending itself to serve as the instrument of the expansionist policy of Peking's reactionary leaders is wrong; it is a very grave act which runs against the interests of the Thai people themselves. If these rightist Thai rulers continue to move along this dangerous course they will finally experience a major defeat similar to that of the bloody regime of Pol Pot in Kampuchea," the ambassador stated.

Sombat Chounlamany expressed regret that Lao-Thai relations had deteriorated and recalled the effectiveness of the joint communiques between the two sides from January to April 1979 aimed at improving relations and achieving good neighborly understanding between the two countries.

The ambassador of the Laos People's Democratic Republic in Cuba referred to the existing situation in the United Nations regarding Kampuchea and the opposition to constructive dialog evident among the most reactionary groups represented there. He recalled that the Declaration of Vientiane of 18 July 1980 of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam made constructive and reasonable proposals and contained solutions for all the problems, whether bilateral or multi-lateral in nature, common to the entire region.

Sombat Chounlamany expressed gratitude for the international aid to Laos in its 5 years of independence and said he was convinced that his people will move steadily toward the prosperous socialist future which the people have forged through their courage.

2662
CSO: 4410

EX-KING REPORTED DEAD IN VIANG SAI

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 9 Jan 81 pp 1, 6, 16

[Text] It has been revealed that the Lao king died in a concentration camp at the end of last year. A former pilot of the king claimed that the Lao Government has put a total blackout on the news. The Thai ambassador returned from Vientiane and said that he had heard the news also, but could not officially confirm it.

News reports from Nong Khai Province on 7 January stated that at 1500 hours, high ranking Lao military and police officers fled from Vientiane. They were led by an air force colonel and included eight people. They were kept in the temporary detention center for refugees in the province. BAN MUANG reporters hurried to meet with the leader of the group. His name is Col Soukvang Sounthavong, the former commander of the Air Force Region 2 base at Long Cheng in Xieng Khouang Province. They were informed that Colonel Soukvang had been Lao King Sisavang Vattana's pilot. Later, in 1975 when Laos was taken over by the communists, he was arrested by the new government, as was the king, and sent by plane to Sam Neua Province (as published) adjoining Dien Bien Phu District of Vietnam. More than 100 cabinet members were similarly treated.

All of them were sent to seminar in Viang Sai District under conditions of extreme hardship and suffering. Each day, they were given only 1 or 2 lumps of glutinous rice to eat and all were forced to do hard physical labor, even the king despite his advanced age and infirmity. They suffered from malnutrition.

On 9 December 1980, the king passed away because of old age and a cremation ceremony was quietly arranged with no great fanfare. Prince Souvanna Phoumma, adviser to the present Lao prime minister, and Prince Souphanouvong, the Lao president, participated in the cremation ceremony and it was this news that the Lao Government put a lid on.

Later on 25 December 1980, Colonel Soukvang and his group of 97 people were released from Sam Neua Province because they were trusted. They traveled by plane to Vientiane, but when they had arrived at their original homes, it appeared that in every case, other people occupied their homes. They fled

from Vientiane to Saifong District, Vientiane Province and crossed the river to Ban Nong Bon, Muang District, Nong Khai Province several days ago. The group included Police Colonel Amon Vimomphan, the editor of the Lao Association of Police newspaper. This police officer had graduated from Class 13 of the police officer's course at the Sam Phran school. Also included were Police Colonel Khamphong Louangaphai, the commander of the Narcotics Suppression Unit, Mr Bounnou Siripanya, a special-grade civil servant and Police Lt Col Sengphachan Na Khamngouan, deputy chief of suppression. All eight were confined at the Karenthep Camp and will be sent to the Nakhon Phanom Camp to be pushed back to Laos. This is because they cannot be sent on to a third country because no other countries are accepting Lao refugees.

In the afternoon of 8 January, Mr Set Herabat, former Thai ambassador in Vientiane, who has just been relieved, arrived at Don Muang Airport at 1500 hours. He said that he had also heard news of the death of the king, but there was no official confirmation. From chatting informally with Lao officials, the answer was that the king was still alive, but they would really confirm nothing. It is a matter that must be investigated further.

CSO: 4207

LPRP SECRETARIAT ORDER ON MONG NEW YEAR CITES PRC SUBVERSION OF MINORITIES

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 20 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] To: Party committees at all levels in the country

Subject: Preparations for celebrating Mong New Year

The November-December period of the Mong, Yao, Laotheung, Ko, Ho, Black Thau, Red Thai and other tribal groups is almost here. They will be getting together for happy celebrations of the new year in accordance with their customs.

The new year celebration this year has deeper significance because it will be held during a time when the Lao people of all ethnic groups are setting work records to honor national day and making preparations for the national day celebration on 2 December bringing a close to the first 5 years. This year throughout the party, armed forces and masses there will be a summation and review of implementation of the party's three-year plan in order to be prepared to implement the guidelines, policies and plans of the party's five-year plan for 1981-1985.

Under the correct, wise and imaginative leadership of the party and based on the strength and attitudes of the multi-ethnic people on the battlefields of the three Indochinese nations and the strength in the new era of our multi-ethnic people in Laos who have overcome numerous difficulties and have been tested in the fires of revolution the movement to preserve lasting stability of the nation and to build the nation has turned our economy from small-scale individual production to a gradual advance to large-scale socialist production. This is the first major victory of our Lao people.

The other side of this victory is the defeat of the imperialists, the Chinese hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, and the Thai reactionaries and the Lao expatriots. Currently, they have fallen deeply into critical defeats in all areas in their final moments.

Thus, the short-term outlook in our country, which is a front-line fortress of socialism is for difficulties and great danger because the Chinese reactionaries, in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, have established

military bases in Thailand, have set up a headquarters for training Thai and Lao expatriot reactionaries, and are carrying out new plots of peaceful change, of using military forces to create tensions in the Lao-Thai and Lao-Chinese border areas, of using psychological warfare to harm the Lao economy and society, and of deceiving our multi-ethnic people, i.e., they withdrew the troops that had been deployed along the Lao-Chinese border and propagandized that "we made a mistake but Laos and China are fraternal countries. We should not fight one another. We will help Laos fight Vietnam and the Soviet Union which have invaded it." They also opened the border and allowed people on both sides to go back and forth. They have opened stores along the border which sell to Lao cheaply and to Chinese more expensively. Or they throw parties and invite Lao people to attend and they give them presents in order to encourage close friendship.

Faced with these enemy tricks a number of our Lao people have been fooled. Although the situation along the Chinese border in northern Laos is one of smooth interaction, along the Lao-Thai border they scheme to create tension by violating the border to create disturbances using Thai and Lao reactionaries who are tools of China. They enter the towns and organize gangs to rob and steal. They steal cattle and buffalo and urge people to defect or to set ambushes along our highways and waterways. They close the border and then open it unilaterally. They try to restrict and prevent the new regime from making progress. They wish to destroy our new regime, to make our people's living conditions meet with difficulties, and to prevent our ethnic group new year festival from being peaceful and warm.

Worse than that the U.S. imperialists, and the Chinese and Thai reactionaries try to divide the lower class from the upper class, the people from the administrative authorities, and to drive wedges in the solidarity of the three Indochinese nations and in Lao-Soviet solidarity. They use tricks and other methods in hopes of swallowing up our new regime peacefully.

Therefore, in order to make sure that the new year celebration is conducted in an atmosphere of warmth under the fresh new regime, implementation of the party and state policies of ethnic solidarity must be prepared to thwart the plots, propaganda, slanders and discontentment, designed to disturb the peace of our multi-ethnic people and must concentrate on making this day of celebration consonant with conditions under the new regime.

Party committees at all levels must take this occasion to mobilize the hearts of soldiers, cadres and people of tribal groups who are used to observing this holiday so they will be on the alert and prepared to fight at all times by carrying out their two strategic duties: the duty of national defense and peace-keeping and the duty of national development and social, cultural, and economic development. Also we must improve and increase solidarity among ethnic groups over what it has been and solidarity with the international proletariat. This is the great strength of the era to attack the goals of enemy plots and cause them to fail ensuring the victory of the revolution and of the tribal and other ethnic groups of Laos so we can build our socialist new regime.

The method of operation to ensure that this new year's celebration is a success and safe is to have party committees at all levels and all elements of administrative authorities to consider that this new year holiday belongs to all the people, Mong and all other ethnic groups, in Laos. Therefore, they must resolve to concentrate on leading the implementation of the following:

1. Party committees at all levels must plan to use this occasion to speak to the people of all ethnic groups to make them better informed about the plans and policies of the party and state. Between the two strategic duties the duty of national defense and peace-keeping is considered important at all times but the duty of national development and development of the socialist system is fundamental and primary for both the short and long term by developing the economy, turning to agricultural cooperatives and collective, socialist methods of working, and building socialist prosperity. But right now we must concentrate on educating, training and organizing the people of all ethnic groups to care for and harvest their rice and other crops at the correct time. At the same time we must explain the plots of the imperialists and the Chinese, Lao expatriots and Thai reactionaries and the unilateral border closings and openings designed to put pressure on our new regime because they want to spread Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia. For example, they want to swallow the three nations of Indochina by peaceful means. Also, we must organize the dissemination, study and guidance regarding the beginning of a period of political life throughout the party, armed forces and masses in accordance with Order No 152 of the party Secretariat, dated 9 August 1980, and the study of documents on urgent situations, duties and work and immediately thereafter documents on the conduct of political life by cadres at the grassroots level to be used as seminar documents.

2. Provincial party and administrative committees must concentrate on supervising trade and transportation elements in the distribution of goods to the Mong people and the people of other ethnic groups throughout the country. But distribution of goods to Mong lands must be proper according to tribal psychology so they can be used in the new year's celebration and be useful in the production and living conditions of the tribal people in the short and long term in accordance with their needs and the conditions of our capabilities.

3. In order to ensure that this holiday be held in a peaceful but happy and carefree atmosphere, all persons and organizations must be alert for enemy plots and be prepared to attack and destroy them instantly. For example, be careful when large crowds gather or when people are traveling about. The enemy wants to destroy and disturb the possessions and living conditions of our multi-ethnic people. Therefore, the party committees must lead the armed forces, police, militia and citizen soldiers and must keep firm, continuous control of all activities.

4. The content, form and time of ceremonies held on new year's day for tribal groups that have traditionally celebrated it will be in accordance with their customs and consonant with conditions affecting the capabilities of our new, socialist regime. Content is primary and form is important. They should be

treated equally and should be self-supported. They should not be too big, too extravagant, or too long and should not depend on party or state aid. They are considered to be traditional festivals of the tribal groups who organize them on their own.

For soldiers or cadres from tribes that traditionally celebrate this holiday, they may organize a gathering of their own at a place near where they are stationed.

As for specification of timing, in order to fit current conditions and not to waste collective or family labor by our multi-ethnic people, the party secretariat has agreed to grant one day off of government work, the day to be of one's own choosing but no earlier than 23 November 1980 (tribal people may operate according to their customary new year's observance).

5. Upon receipt of this order party and administrative committees at all levels must study it and make detailed plans to provide profound leadership to make this a success. After the completion of the holiday they must prepare a summary of the enemy situation, our situation, facilitating or hindering conditions, strengths and weaknesses, lessons learned and recommendations and report these to the central party office and the central nationalities committee.

Vientiane, 8 November 1980

Party Secretariat, signed and seal affixed by:

Saly Vongkhamsao

8947

CSO: 4206

SARAVANE PROVINCE ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED ON ANNIVERSARY

Population, Agricultural Production

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 20 Nov 80 pp 2, 3

[Excerpts] Saravane Province has a total area of 30,000 square kilometers, divided into three areas, plains, mountains, and plateaux. Each area has special characteristics, economically and culturally. The population is over 230,000, with 10,250 households, consisting of two ethnic groups, the Lao Loum and Lao Theung. Of these the Lao Theung represent 70 percent. There are more than 20 tribes, such as the Phao, Alak, Taliang, Katang, Katou, Ta Oi, Laven, Chatong, Lavi, In, Sapon, Nge, Pako, Souai, Lakang, and others.

Saravane Province has 10 district towns: Saravane, Lao Ngam, Lamam, Kaleum, Ta Oi, Toum Lan, Dak Cheung, Vapikhamthong, Khong Sedone, and Lakhon Pheng. It has 52 cantons and 820 villages. The provincial administrative office is located in the district town of Saravane.

Before the liberation this province was severely damaged by war, especially the district town of Saravane itself. Houses, villages, fish streams and ponds, and jungle were bombed, destroyed, and burned. It is not known how much bitterness the people felt in difficulty and sadness. They did not rebuild. Saravane Province at that time was divided into three provinces, Saravane, Vapikhamthong, and Taven Ok [Eastern Province]. Taven Ok Province was the stronghold of the revolution. Saravane Province was a contested area and Vapikhamthong Province was the enemy's stronghold.

After the nation was completely liberated, all the people of Saravane Province endeavored to build up their province to a state of progress and create a new happy life. At this time houses, villages, offices and organizations were restored with enthusiasm. The appearance of Saravane gradually became beautiful.

Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation, Planting

By acting on the directions of party and state concerning agriculture and forestry as the economic base for industrial expansion in every area, the party committee and the provincial administrative authority, rallied and persuaded the farmers within their province to concentrate on production. Although the cultivation in each of the three areas differed, in each one there was an attitude of tireless progress and expansion. The area of the plain has four district towns:

Saravane, Vapikhamthong, Khong Sedone, and Lakhon Pheng, which are the rice granaries and water sources of the province. This area principally cultivates rice. The plateau area has the districts of Lamam and Lao Ngam, which are suitable for growing coffee, cardamom, row beans Thoua lian [translation unknown], and cereal crops. The mountain area, which is an ethnic minority zone, has the districts of Dak Cheung, Ta Oi, Toum Lan, and Kaleum. For the most part it has swidden cultivation. However, under the leadership of the party and state the mountain people of Saravane Province have decreased the practice of clearing the forest to make fields.

In 5 years of the new regime, which is a short time, the cultivation by the multi-ethnic people of Saravane Province has expanded continuously, although now they still encounter obstacles. Their difficulties are chiefly lack of production tools and clearing land for cultivation. Some areas have had misfortune from bombs of the American imperialists, which poured out on the territory of Saravane during the war. All the ethnic peoples were not frightened, did not waver, but determined to overcome every obstacle, and to press forward tirelessly in their production efforts. In 1976 the area of rice fields was only 24,968 hectares. In 1980 it expanded to 37,792 hectares. In 1976 the area of swidden cultivation was 69,025 hectares. In 1980 they had reduced this to 18,485 hectares. The dry-season rice area was over 100 hectares.

Another feature of progress to be noted in the farmers of Saravane Province is that there are many farmers in the villages, who have turned from small production to progress by organizing as agricultural cooperative units at the advice of party and state leadership. Up till now there were 13 agricultural cooperative units throughout Saravane Province. In Saravane District there are nine agricultural cooperative units.

Livestock raising: In the past 5 years in Saravane Province livestock raising increased greatly. The statistics for 1976 were 21,307 head of cattle, 52,061 water buffalo, 42,289 hogs, 33 goats. In 1980 the livestock increased to 34,481 head of cattle, 68,054 water buffalo, 55,456 hogs, 1,196 goats, 282 horses, 5 elephants, and on the average over 10 ducks and chickens per household. In Saravane Province the livestock raising by all the ethnic peoples is by natural methods. However, in the Saravane Province markets there is usually meat for sale. For example, the private vendors sell pork at 10 kip per kg.

As a foundation for the expansion of livestock raising they acted at the direction of party and state, and the provincial agricultural department experimented with livestock. For example, they raised 84 head of cattle at Ban Viang Kham, Nakhoi Sao Canton. The provincial military authorities set up a livestock settlement in Thong Ma Hiu, which is a broad plain suitable for livestock. At present there are 122 head of cattle and 122 water buffalo.

Forestry, Irrigation

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts] **Forestry:** Saravane Province is rich in forests. The forests have a total area of 704,350 hectares. Of these there are 348,400 hectares of

undestroyed tropical evergreen forest, 355,950 hectares destroyed in the war or cleared for farming. Belonging to the province are 237,200 hectares of undestroyed forest, and 111,200 hectares were turned over to the central echelon. The amount of provincial forest destroyed was 277,450 hectares, with 75,500 hectares belonging to the central echelon. The area of wooded hills was 121,500 hectares. Of this 8,600 hectares were destroyed. In the beginning of 1980 a specialized survey of forests in the Phou Thanem area, Lakhon Pheng District added 37,000 hectares.

Exploitation of forests for sales and construction within the province in these 5 years did not amount to much because sawmills could not meet the demand. In 1977 they cut and supplied to the sawmills 300 cubic meters of softwood and hardwood; in 1978-1979, each year, 800 cubic meters; in 1980, 1,136 cubic meters. The woods were rosewood, padong, and phut pha [translation unknown]. They also exported 3,842,246 cubic meters of wood.

Understanding that the value of the lumber goes together with the exploitation, the Forestry Division concentrated on planting seedlings as replacements. Teak seedlings numbered more than 5,000 and kalaboun [translation unknown] seedlings 300.

Irrigation: Today Saravane Province has four medium-size irrigation systems, Nong Deng, Houai Set, Beung Kham Canton, and Saravane District, serving 2,000 hectares of annual rice fields and 1,000 hectares of dry-season rice fields. Ban Nasai Canal, Beung Kham Canton, Saravane District, serves 900 hectares of annual rice fields and 400 hectares of dry-season rice fields. The Houai Nam Sai irrigation system, Nakhoi Sao Canton, Saravane District, serves 1,500 hectares of annual rice fields and 400 hectares of dry-season rice fields. The Ban Dong Mon irrigation system, Samia Canton, Vapi District, serves 500 hectares of annual rice fields and 200 hectares of dry-season rice fields. The irrigation works are a necessity for all the people of Saravane Province because under the old system they depended on rainfall to help them. Today the irrigation canals are not great in number, but they are the foundation for the expansion of cultivation and livestock raising.

Security Situation, Trade, Roads

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 22 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpt] National defense and security: Since the nation instituted the new regime the enemy has not abandoned treachery and deceit to destroy that regime. They have used tricks in all forms. First in 1976-1977 they robbed passenger vehicles to cause confusion among the people and create disorder. It made the people flee. They employed military movements combined with economic and political action and used psychological warfare in the newly liberated areas, that is, Khong Sedone District, Lakhon Pheng, Vapikhamthong, and along the Thai-Lao border, for example, Pak Taphan Canton, Na Don Canton, Lakhon Pheng District, Khong Canton, Keng Houat Canton, Khong Sedone District, and others.

Because of these conditions, Saravane Province Headquarters Command concentrated on organizing forces to build a foundation mobilizing the people to make them

aware of this deception and the true nature of the enemy, to have the people distinguish who is a friend, who is an enemy, to make the people trust and love the people's liberation army. Besides, they established forces to seek out the henchmen of the enemy in the forests and started studies for the people. They praised those who showed progress and appealed to those who did wrong to reform themselves and they persuaded them to return to their homes. Many hundreds did return to their original locations. These actions made conditions peaceful and undercut the henchmen of the enemy. Then they could annihilate the enemy in the forest and the underground reactionaries.

The mobilization of the people widely expanded the local militia net, each district having several battalions, receiving guidance, education, training, learning the art of strategy and tactical methods in fighting. The local militia unit of each village, each canton and in the agricultural cooperative unit fostered their role in defense and maintenance of order.

In these 5 years national defense and security in Saravane Province were good and the people were able to drive the enemy from the territory of their province. There is not one enemy stronghold left. To make their actions become stronger day by day the provincial command is determined to improve and build up the national army and the local guerrilla militia, whether in military tactics, strategy or political awareness to raise the level of specialized knowledge and firm ideology.

Communications, Public Works, and Transportation

In these 5 years they made great strides. They repaired roads and helped restore them joining together with the people. They repaired roads to the mountain areas, from the Saravane District center to Dak Cheung District 260 km; from Saravane District to Kaleum District, 82 km; Saravane District to Ta Oi District, 82 km. They repaired roads on the plain which are strategic routes of the province, Route 16 from Saravane District to Laman District, 82 km; Route 20 north from Se Bang Nouan to Tat Yao, 81 km; Route 13 from Saravane to Phin District, Savannakhet Province, 90 km.

The road network now stretches to every district town, from some districts to cantons. Along with repairs the public works employees have built bridges, bridges with wood base and steel or of wood at 10 locations. Bridges of the size from 5 meters to 36 meters are the Houai Thon Tai Bridge, 36 meters; Houai Soung Tai Bridge, 28 meters; Sanot Tai Bridge, 23 meters. Steel reinforced bridges built by the central echelon and the province are in 10 places, in the size range of 6 to 73 meters. The Houai Set Bridge is 73 meters, the Ta Pong Bridge 36 meters and the Houai Soung Neua Bridge 35 meters.

The public works activity and the transportation in Saravane Province in these 5 years do not adequately meet the demand at all. But they can distribute and transport the products suitably.

Industry and Trade

With the expansion in other fields in the 5-year period the Saravane provincial administrative authority and the provincial Industry and Trade Division determined to expand the net of trade greatly to get state goods into the hands of all the people. Now there are 11 state stores, 9 collective stores, 28 canton stores, and 4 restaurants. These are new factors for the people of Saravane Province who in the former administration had to buy or sell at the district town and then return home taking many days. Now they can sell and buy at the district store or canton store in their own district. There are no private merchants selling things at expensive prices, making big profits as before.

To encourage the people of all nationalities to produce, the trade service organized the collection of forest products and their produce to buy 1,491,744 kg of coffee, 320,501 kg of cardamom, 116,552 kg of soybeans, 20,705 kg of peanuts, and several hundred kg of stick lac, resin, bamboo bark, ivory, antelope horn, and deer horn.

The Industrial Division expanded the tailor shops to the district level. The provincial tailor shop has 40 machines. There are 3 machines in Saravane District, 17 in Dak Cheung District, 6 in Lamam District, 6 in Kaleum District, 15 in Khong Sedone District, 20 in Vapi District, 15 in Lakhon Pheng, 3 in Lao Ngam District, and 8 in Ta Oi District.

9615

CSO: 4206

VIENTIANE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ORDERS TAXES, RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 10 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] To: District Administrative Committees Within Vientiane City-Province, Departments, Corporations and State Enterprises of Vientiane City-Province:

Based on the rights and duties of the Province Administrative Committee in the area controlling the economy and in accordance with the approval of the Council of Ministers, in September 1980 the Provincial Administrative Committee has ordered and guided things concerning provisions for border goods at the Tha Deua and Tha Naleng ports and Wattai Airport. Only state corporations may import industrial goods. Passengers and visitors going back and forth are permitted to bring in not more than 10 [U.S.] dollars or 200 baht in goods.

If said goods exceed that limit, they will be kept in the warehouse to be turned over to the State Trade Corporation for purchase and sale. For goods left over before this order was issued, there will be agreements to have the trade service purchase them in the same manner. In actual implementation, the goods left over in the warehouse that are miscellaneous, small items and imported goods above the authorized level, it is ordered that they should not be stopped which would create hardship for the officials on duty. However, because of the just policies of the party and state, the Province Administrative Committee has agreed to the following concerning goods left in warehouses at the three locations:

1. As of 5 January 1981 tax cadres and police at the three check points of Thai Deua, Wattai and Tha Naleng shall compute the taxes and then in an orderly fashion have the owners of those goods remove only those items that are not contraband. There will be no taxes paid on contraband as defined by the order of the Finance Ministry. These items will be seized by the state.
2. Computations for payment of taxes must record the full name and fixed address. Then a lecture will be given to [the owner] not to violate the laws of the nation. The owner will sign a declaration that the offense will not be repeated. If there is a new offense, the authorities will confiscate all goods.
3. As of 5 January 1981 imported goods that are in excess of the limits will be considered illegal and shall be confiscated by the state to be turned over to the trade service for sale with no further appeal whatsoever.

4. Police and tax officials at each checkpoint must educate the people before they go so that they will understand that they are not permitted to purchase goods in excess of that permitted by the authorities.

When this order is received, the District Administrative Committees and departments shall disseminate it to the cadres and the people for their compliance.

Vientiane, 5 January 1981

Vientiane City-Province Administrative Committee,

[Signed] Bounma Mithong

CSO: 4206

PAKSAN STATE TRADE SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Vientiane VIENTIANE KAI in Lao 26 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by P. Sainamngum: "Trade Work in Paksan District"]

[Text] Today we will speak about Paksan District. First we would like to acquaint you with trade work in the district which has grown in the midst of a campaign to set work records in honor of the historic fifth anniversary of national day on 2 December.

Trade work, under the guidance of the district administrative committee, from January to September 1980 has progressed and expanded as can be clearly seen from the following. The district store has divided into nine retail branches all of which are people's cooperative stores and receive goods directly from the district store. The expansion of people's cooperative stores to these nine locations has been done with district emphasis on expansion of stores to people who are distant from the district town. For example, any distant canton has one store or, if conditions are right, two stores. Distribution of goods to be sold to or traded with the people in the localities depends on special points or put more simply depends primarily on the people's demand and their production seasons. At the present time we understand that the main demand is for salt in order to produce dried fish to be marketed in the district. Besides this the people in the mountains as well as elsewhere have a demand for clothing and insulating materials. The district trade office has rushed both kinds of things to the various areas of the district to satisfy the people's demands. This has evoked praise from both cadres and people that the materials and equipment have been capable of satisfying demand.

Besides making materials and equipment available for sale to the people of their district the district stores have also traded with the people for forest products. In this 9-month period trade in forest products has amounted to the following:

1,900 kilograms of yellow amber worth 30,400 kip;
4,784.4 kilograms of bamboo bark worth 11,482.26 kip;
5,419.1 kilograms of kapok worth 8,670.52 kip;

518.2 kilograms of a type of hardwood worth 6,218.40 kip;
891 dozen turtle eggs worth 33,873.20 kip;
[figure indistinct] kilograms of animal bones worth 5,302.62 kip;
760.3 kilograms of buffalo horns worth 1,923.25 kip;
6,719.8 kilograms of lopinium worth 40,318.80 kip;
45.8 kilograms of kapok seeds worth 27.48 kip;
2,523 liters of high-grade rubber tree sap worth 7,569.00 kip;
7,969 liters of medium-grade rubber tree sap worth 16,734.90 kip;
63,035 strips of rattan (thok) worth 37,821.00 kip;
7,800 strips of rattan (thangmu) worth 18,250.00 kip, and
23.50 meters of snake skin worth 376.00 kip.

At present the cadres of the district stores are conscientiously distributing goods for sale to or trade with the people in order to encourage increased production and improve the living conditions of the people and are happily and energetically trying to set work records in honor of the coming 2 December national day.

8947

CSO: 4206

SAVANNAKHET ELECTRICAL POWER DEVELOPMENT NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 12 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] The Lao state enterprise electricity service is one sector of the Savannakhet Industry and Trade Service. In the past 5 years, the cadres and workers of the electricity state enterprise have promoted a spirit of responsibility as masters in taking part in their specialized tasks incessantly and untiringly to protect and safeguard the collective property as masters. They performed all tasks assigned them by the nation and the people in a brilliant honorable fashion. In fact, these tasks are quite weighty and burdensome. If they are not careful, the danger could result in loss of life at all times. In some cases, the tasks demand attention at times other than normal business hours. At night or any time, the electrical cadres and workers are determined to overcome all obstacles and difficulties to fulfill their specialized tasks without regard for fatigue or monetary compensation at all. The reason is because all workers hold the ideological position of service to the nation and the people as paramount and they see themselves as those who stand in the front rank of their task at all times.

Over the past 5 years the Lao Electricity Enterprise sector is one of many activities in the forefront and it has been a period of great achievements in the transformation and construction of a socialist nation in our land which will grow gradually richer. The electricity service is sufficiently organized and broken down: There is an organization and administration unit, a transmission line unit, a technical and planning unit, a residential electrification unit, a machinery and production unit and a defense and security unit. Each unit is fully composed of the workers. This is so as to facilitate things in their work and carry out liaison with the outside. Because there has been detailed organization and division of labor, in the last 5 years they have scored many good achievements. The sector has expanded and installed more transformer stations to distribute electrical current. They installed transformers in many locations: an 80-kilowatt transformer at Ban Na Ke, a 320-kilowatt transformer at the Water Works plant, an 80-kilowatt transformer at the Pak Bo livestock station, a 200-kilowatt transformer at the Ban Na Ke irrigation pumping station, a 120-kilowatt transformer at the Km 5 (animal) food production plant. They put in an 80-kilowatt machine at Ban Na Seng, an 80-kilowatt unit at Ban Si Bounheuang, a 20-kilowatt unit at the blacksmith plant, and a 200-kilowatt unit at the

Km 3 sawmill. The total installed capacity was 1,180 kilowatts. They put up two round steel poles, 24 12-meter cement poles, 432 12-meter wooden poles. They expanded the medium level power lines to 22,000 volts, using a total of 19,714 meters of line. For the low-power 220-380 volt sector, they added 181,024 meters of line. They put in 1,340 meters of street lights and put in 200 40-watt neon lights. The middle level power repair sector made 140 repairs on high-powered electrical machines, changed the weight on 30 transformers, cut tree limbs from power lines on 1,200 occasions, repaired over 19,800 meters of middle- and low-power lines. They repaired and installed electricity in more than 1,200 houses. They reviewed installation and construction plans for the districts, primarily, Champhon, Outhoumphon, Dong Hene, Meuang Phin, Sepon, the Keng Kabao Port, the Na Teui salt mine and a total of 10 other places. These activities have been fully completed as specified in the plans. The results of the machinery and production control of electric current sector were to sell 27,227 kilowatt hours. They produced 237,380 kilowatt hours of electric current by machine.

They repaired electrical generators on 40 occasions and fixed 40 regulator boxes (tou bangkhap fai). They made 7,200 electrical repairs of various types and made high-tension repairs on 240 occasions.

These results prove the aggressiveness to score achievements on the part of the Savannakhet electricity workers. Not only that, but they also used their leisure time for supplementary education and to boost production for self-sufficiency as appropriate for workers in the new socialist regime.

CSO: 4206

SOCIALIZATION OF INDUSTRY CONTINUES DESPITE SETBACKS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 15 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Niti: What Factories Do We Have?]

[Text] In the past 5 years our industry in Vientiane City and Province has passed through fairly serious difficulties due to the fact that this was a period of revolution in production relationships (i.e., change from private ownership to that of workers) and in thought and culture. Every worker had to revise his thinking to that of factory owner and work supervisor. Many factories were owned by capitalists, or as they were called "the old men," and foreign engineers. Some of them tried to prevent factories that had been transferred to collective ownership from operating normally. They either fled or planned to sabotage the factories.

The last 5 years were thus 5 years of struggle in which the administrative authority of the people was continually victorious.

The factories which were not destroyed and which continued to operate under the direction of Lao workers gave tasks to workers fairly and their production was responsive in part to the demands of the residents of the Vientiane capital, unlike the period when ownership was held by capitalists and foreign engineers.

At present there are 18 factories under the Vientiane Province Department of Industry most of which are located within the city. Included are the agricultural tool plant and iron foundry at Phonsa-at, the refrigerator repair plant at Thatkhao, the distillery at Sikhay, the electric plant and rubber bag factory at Dong Palan, the insecticide plant at Phonthan, the rattan factory at Nongchan, the finished wooden articles plant at Khunta, the brick and charcoal plants at Kilometer 9, the pottery plant at Phonphanao, the textile factory at Phonsa-at, the textile factory at Sokpaluang, the salt mine at Khoksa-at, the salt mine at Bav Keut, the coffee plant at Thongsangnang, the noodle factory at Phanthong, the Sengphet ice plant at Sikhay, the notebook factory at Thongsangnang, the clothing plant at Wat Chan, the fish sauce factory and dried fish plant at Sikhay.

The past 5 years has been a short time for newly-established factories but, due to the life-and-death struggle between two regimes, us and the enemy, socialism and capitalism, the victory won is a great one for the entire party, military, and people of our Vientiane capital.

The past 5 years attest to the fact that the revolution, specifically in Vientiane City and Province but generally throughout the province, has been on the offensive constantly and has steadily won victories. Workers have a satisfactory spirit of responsibility, imagination and courage to be victorious.

Certainly, some factories will continue to encounter difficulties because raw materials must be purchased from abroad. Nevertheless, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the future of factories as well as of the Lao nation is bright.

There is one state enterprise factory--the bucket-bua plant at Bo-o. There are also a number of private factories, such as the edible mushroom plant at That Luang, the bath soap factory at Nongduang, the corrugated sheeting plant at Sihom, the cotton thread plant at Sikhay, the wooden ruler plant at Phontong, the Lao silk-weaving plant at Namphu, the Phontong textile factory at Phontong, the fish sauce factories at Nam Ngum and at Thongkhankham, and the tannery at Saysathan.

All of these private factories come under the guidance of the state. For example, the state supplies them with raw materials. These factories play a fairly significant role to the limit of their capabilities in improving and changing the living conditions of the people of the Vientiane capital.

8947

CSO: 4206

NATIONALIZATION OF TRANSPORTATION SECTOR REPORTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Mao 19 Nov 80 pp 2, 4

[Article by Sai Namsan: "Five Years of Achievements in Transforming and Building Socialism in the Transportation Sector"]

[Excerpt] The transportation situation after 2 December 1975: After the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos the party and state gave attention to improving and building communications and transportation generally. At the time the Transportation Department of the Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transport was set up to play a leadership and control role in the transportation of goods and passengers, on land and water, by state, cooperative and private elements. Therefore, the 5-year period of transforming and building socialism has been a 5-year period evident progress and growth for the transportation sector.

1. The Improvement, Building and Transformation of Transport Resources Throughout the Country

A. Improvements and Building of State Transport Resources

State transport resources refer to central transport resources (Ministry of Public Works) and local transport resources (provincial public works departments). In the liberated areas central transport resources had been organized in two units which provided service to the multi-ethnic people and to the battlefields by hauling goods and foodstuffs. But all activities of the transport units involved providing service. No thought had yet been given to controlling enterprises. But after the whole country had been unified, the party central and the Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transport issued resolutions regarding the reorganization and building of central transport resources in order to make them suitable for serving political work during conditions where the entire country was progressing to socialism. Three land transport companies, one water transport company and one bus company were formed. The area of operations of the national companies was spread widely over the whole country by the end of 1979 and, coupled with a growth of volume, the national transport companies made progress in quality. In other words the companies operated under guidance and controls and achieved economic profitability.

While the national transportation resources were growing, local transportation resources were being improved and built. Of the 13 provinces in the country two had both land and water transport companies which operated under the guidance of the national transport companies. They are Savannakhet and Champassak provinces. The others organized provincial transport units to handle distribution of goods to serve their people.

B. Socialist Transformation Vs. Private Trucks and Buses

Steeped in the policies of the party and state regarding consolidation of private transportation resources carrying goods and passengers in a fragmented, riches-to-the-fastest-and-most-skilled fashion into a socialist-style, cooperative endeavor, the first month after establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos saw the birth of two state-private automotive transport companies in Savannakhet and Vientiane provinces, whose means of conveyance are called vehicles. At the end of 1979 the private shareholders in these two state-private companies voluntarily turned over ownership of vehicles, machinery and spare parts in the companies to the state permanently. The movement to combine voluntarily in state-private companies spread south to Champassak Province where a state-private land and water transport company was formed and remains in successful operation today. Those who have not joined in partnership with the state have joined 12 transport associations for land and water transport of goods and passengers. They are: the boat transport associations of Bunthong Volavong, and of Bo Chamnongphanit, the Luang Prabang Province boat owners association, the Champassak Province boat owners association, the automotive association of Khamuk Luangkhot, the log truckers' association of Khamtan Phimsalat, the two-bench taxi association of Khamkeung Inthilat, and the land and water transport associations of Khammouan Province and other places in the country.

C. The Effort To Set Up Transport Cooperatives for Indigenous Vehicles of the People

The text of resolution No 4 of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Politburo concerning transportation contains some sections which point out that when it comes to vehicles use must be made of modern vehicles, indigenous vehicles, and modified indigenous vehicles. Thus during the past 5 years in concert with efforts to upgrade and build up modern vehicles, attention has been given to exhorting the people in localities and leadership organs at all levels to use also indigenous means of transport, such as bullock carts, buffalo carts, pack cattle, pack horses, pack elephants, woven boats, flat boats and rafts, in the distribution of goods and foodstuffs to improve the living conditions of people in the localities. For example, in Phonthong District of Champassak Province, they have set up a transport cooperative of bullock and buffalo carts, a horse taxi unit serving the people of Pakse town, a woven boat cooperative in Na District of Luang Namtha Province, pack horses in Phong Saly Province, and other provinces are establishing or improving transport cooperatives using means of transport indigenous to the province.

D. Accomplishments of Five Years in the Transportation Sector

The entire five-year period of transforming and building socialism in the transportation sector in our country has been a five-year period of struggling with difficulties. It has been a testing ground for the sacrifice and courage of Lao transport cadres, workers and fighters. On the path to providing transportation the transport fighters have overcome streams, swamps, and the loss of life that may occur while traveling with a spirit of patriotism and love for socialism. Even though the enemy sets ambushes and cuts the highways, in the end the Lao transport cadres, workers and fighters perform the duties entrusted to them by the party, state and people and have achieved the performance indicated below.

Item No	Name of Organization	Quantity Transported	Quality of Traffic
	A. Transportation of Goods (in thousands)	(in tons)	(in ton-kilometers)
1	State Land Transportation Company	133,377	20,371,670
2	Water Transportation Company	6,543	136,670
3	The Provinces (State-Private)	444,225	34,489,801
4	Transport/Logging Association	254,264	33,486,423
	Total	837,400	88,484,528
	B. Passenger Transportation (in thousands)	(in persons)	(in person-kilometers)
5	The Bus Companies	25,827	324,608
6	Water Transport Company (passengers)	611	15,519
7	Other Passenger Transportation	8,327	8,327
	Total	34,765	348,454

Although the figures above are incomplete, they attest to the glorious results of transforming and building socialism in the transportation sector during the past 5 years.

During the past 5 years of the campaign to transform and create socialism in the transportation sector, even though they encountered problems and difficulties caused by natural enemies and national enemies including the Beiching reactionary, expansionist, hegemonists and their henchmen, with the guidance of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, state control of activities, and brave faith of the national transportation forces initially, plus their collective socialist ownership, the cadres at all levels and the workers of all kinds in the transportation sector have performed their duties gloriously and are certain to meet or exceed the quotas of the historical first five-year plan of Laos.

8947

CSO: 4206

LAO AIRWAYS SEEKS EDUCATED YOUTH

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 25 Nov 80 p 3A

[Text] Vientiane (KPL)—Lao Airways wishes to inform all young men and women that we are taking applications for employment as flight attendants, ticket agents (foreign air tickets), and airport hostesses. Applicants must meet the following requirements.

1. Lao citizenship
2. Good character with no court record
3. Secondary school education or more
4. Knowledge of French or English
5. Unmarried, age 18-25
6. Good health

If you are interested please submit details to Lao Airways (Foreign Trade Division) during business hours. The closing day for applications is 31 December 1980.

Notice Vientiane 25 November 1980 Lao Airways

9615

CSO: 4206

VIENTIANE HARVEST CONTINUES, YIELDS REPORTED

Sisattanak Harvest

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 24 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Agricultural cooperative members and farmers in Sisattanak District of Vientiane City began to harvest rice with a sense of urgency from 820 hectares. They began to harvest the rice in mid-October 1980 taking great care not to drop or lose any of the harvest. As of now the harvesting is 75 percent complete.

At the same time other members of agricultural cooperatives and farmers in this district have been preparing to plant dry-season rice. They have been preparing production tools, draught animals, fertilizer, insecticides, as well as fields and irrigation facilities so that the dry-season rice crop will be planted on time and will produce good yields.

Sikhottabong District

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Since beginning to harvest rice in late October 1980 the agricultural cooperative members and farmers of Sikhottabong District of Vientiane City have been able to harvest 60 percent of the rice from over 1,700 hectares.

Parallel with the serious and careful harvesting work being done by the agricultural cooperative members and farmers the district agriculture department has made plans to increase the 1980-81 dry season rice crop. They have been gathering production materials and equipment such as tractors, plows, water pumps, insecticide, fertilizer and draught animals in order to provide them on time and as needed to assist and encourage the people to plant dry-season rice.

Around the first of November 1980 members of six agricultural cooperatives under Sisattanak District begin in concert to harvest their annual crop. The collective farm area that they began to harvest covers 15 hectares and the harvest is 70 percent complete. They are continuing to harvest quickly in order to be in time for planting dry-season rice.

Yields Reported

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] From data exhibited at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Irrigation stall at the 1980 That Luang Fair we can compare the efficiency and harvests of ordinary and collective regular rice crops and ordinary and collective dry-season rice crops to see which method of production is scientifically and technologically correct. In 1979-1980 in 12 districts of Vientiane City and Province (omitting Hom, Kasi and Sanakham districts) with a total ordinary dry-season rice acreage of 742 hectares produced 1,017,014 kilograms or an average of 1,371 kilograms per hectare. The total collective dry-season rice acreage was 826.5 hectares which produced 2,557,868 kilograms or an average of 3,095 kilograms per hectare. The outstanding district was Hatsaifong which produced 2,258,440 kilograms on 3,193 hectares.

Comparing the efficiency and harvests of ordinary and collective regular-season rice, in 1979 in 19 agricultural cooperatives with total ordinary regular-season rice acreage of 799 hectares 649,745 kilograms of rice were produced. The collective regular-season rice acreage was 319.5 hectares with an average yield of 2,517 kilograms per hectare or a total of 804,183 kilograms.

8947

CSO: 4206

SALES OF RICE, AGRICULTURAL TAXES TO STATE REPORTED

Vientiane Taxes, Sales

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 13 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Since the end of October 1980, after they had finished storing their annual wet rice crop, the members of the agricultural cooperatives and farmers in various places throughout Vientiane Province have reported their harvests and brought in rice to pay as agricultural tax with a high sense of self-awareness and pleasure.

The first phase of agricultural tax payments and sales of rice to the state netted a total of 172 tons. Of this Nasaithong District had 33 tons 524 kilograms, Thoulakhom had 20 tons, Phon Hong had 7 tons, Keo-oudon had 32 tons, Kasi had 30 tons and Vang Viang had 39.7 tons.

Saravane Rice Taxes

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 9 Jan 81 p A 7

[Text] Since the end of December last year, the multi-ethnic people of Ta-oi and Saravane Districts, Saravane Province have [words illegible] from their harvests and have brought in rice to pay as agricultural taxes to the state. As of now, the paying of taxes has been initially completed in many localities. Throughout Ta-oi District more than 133 tons have been paid which is more than 7 tons above the target. Four cantons, Pa-ai, Sen Vang, Keng Sim and Saravane have paid more than 250 tons and the agricultural cooperative of Pa-ai Canton alone has paid more than 21 tons, which is 11 tons more than the target.

At the same time, aside from paying agricultural taxes, the people of Khong Sedone, Lakhon Pheng, Vapi and Saravane districts have voluntarily sold another 1,271 tons of rice to the state. Of that the best performance was turned in by Khong Sedone District which had 932 tons.

At the present time, all that rice has been stored in the collective warehouse.

Saravane Rice Sales

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 12 Jan 81 p A 3

[Text] Since the beginning of December, the farmers in various localities of Saravane, Khong Sedone, Vapi and Lakhon Pheng districts, Saravane Province have brought in their excess rice for sale to the state in cheerful droves. As of the present, the rice sales to the state by the farmers in the province have amounted to nearly 1,281 tons. Of that, the farmers of Vapi District alone have sold nearly 656 tons to the state.

Presently, the movement to sell rice to the state in that locality is still progressing with good results. The farmers, with a sense of self-awareness, are voluntarily bringing in their surplus rice for sale to the state cheerfully because they are carrying out the duties of good citizens in contributing capital to the state so that it can circulate and be used in the task of national defense and construction to make the nation prosperous and strong. This is for the happiness and welfare of the multi-ethnic people.

Samphan, Phong Saly Taxes

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 13 Jan 81 p A 7

[Excerpt] After they had paid attention thoroughly to harvesting and storing their dry field and wet rice crops, since the end of November the members of the agricultural cooperatives and the multi-ethnic farmers in seven cantons: Samphan Sai, Hat Nga, Nam Loi, Yang Neua, O-ma, Nam Yuan and Eu-Pa in Samphan District, Phong Saly Province have happily brought in the calculations for their harvests to pay agricultural taxes. This has amounted to nearly 200 tons. The best work was done by O-ma, Samphan Sai and Eu-Pa cantons which paid much more tax than called for in the targets.

CSO: 4206

BRIEFS

KASI AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL WORK--In 1980 [in Kasi District, Vientiane Province] the people were able to harvest a total of 765 tons of dry field rice and are about to harvest their wet rice. They harvested over 1,000 tons of corn and shipped 500-700 tons to the Tha Ngon Feed Factory. On the average the corn was harvested at 9 tons per hectare. They had over 20 tons of pumpkin, squash, and various food crops such as hot peppers, sugarcane, and bananas. Besides crops, livestock raising expanded throughout Kasi District. There are 28,264 water buffalo, 44,420 hogs, 2,116 head of cattle, 1,414 horses, 2,471 goats, 53,264 ducks, and 124,161 chickens. The produce from cultivation and livestock poured into the district market. In Kasi there is also the production of lime. In the past there were insufficient installations, labor, and transportation, but they were able to produce 75 tons of lime and sold 52 tons, with a surplus of 25 tons. They have estimated that by the end of the year they will have produced 150 tons of lime. [Excerpt] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 21 Nov 80 pp 2, 3] 9615

ANIMAL FEED FACTORY--After they had put forth great effort with enthusiasm in performing their work, by November 1980, the cadres and workers of the animal feed factory, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation, victoriously completed the 1980 plan. They were able to produce animal feed of various kinds to fulfill their estimated goal of 4,000 tons. In this amount they produced feed for chickens, used as food, feed No 11 for chicks raised for broilers, age from 1 to 15 days, No 12 for age from 16 to 33 days, No 13 for age from 36 to 49 days; No 51 feed for laying hens, age from 1 to 30 days, No 52 for age from 31 to 90 days, No 53 for age from 91 to 150 days, No 23 for age over 151 days. In addition, they produced No 31 feed for suckling pigs, No 32 feed for weaned piglets, No 33 feed for mid-sized pigs, No 34 for pregnant sows, and No 35 feed for nursing sows. To welcome the fifth anniversary of National Day on 2 December the factory cadres and workers are competing in their work with happy spirit and enthusiastic endeavor. [Text] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 21 Nov 80 p 1] 9615

KHAMMOUAN FORESTRY WORK--Vientiane (KPL)--In the past 5 years the cadres and workers assigned to the Forestry Exploitation Branch, Khammouan Province Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation Division, determined to perform their duties with eagerness to participate in the preservation and construction of their local economy to the full extent of their powers. The results were very good. They cut 8,249 logs, more than 15,000 cubic meters. In this amount were over 3,000

cubic meters of hardwood. They transported 4,041 logs to different sawmills, exported over 7,000 cubic meters of both logs and processed lumber. They concentrated also on teaching all the ethnic peoples to foster and care for the forests in many ways to avoid senseless destruction of the trees. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 24 Nov 80 p 2A] 9615

PHIENG DISTRICT RICE SALES--Farmers of the three communes (Na Tane, Na Khem, and Muong Phieng) in Phiang district, Sayaboury Province, since the beginning of this month have sold to the state more than 50 tons of their surplus rice in the form of paddy. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 18 Nov 80 p 1] 5170

KHAMMOUAN PROVINCE LITERACY WORK--The education service of Hinboune district, Khammouan Province, recently held a ceremony officially declaring 4,581 persons to be literate. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 19 Nov 80 p 1] 5170

DISTRICT TRADE IN LUANG PRABANG--The state store in Oudomsay district, Luang Prabang Province, since the beginning of this year has sold to the people 29,088 meters of cloth of various colors, 4,494 meters of plastic sheeting, 2 tons of sugar, 76 tons of salt, 5,000 cans of condensed milk, 6,000 liters of kerosene, school supplies, and agricultural implements. On the other hand the store has purchased from the people of this area 9 tons of gum benzoïn, 16 tons of white rice and paddy, 4 tons of onions and garlic, 1 ton of solid lacquer, 1 ton of anteater skins, tortoise shells, and more than 3 tons of dressed meat. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 19 Nov 80 p 2] 5170

KHAM DISTRICT, XIENG KHOUANG LIVESTOCK--Domestic animals in Kham district, Xieng Khouang Province, have increased rapidly in numbers. There are presently more than 700 calves, more than 400 water buffalo calves, more than 40 colts, and a good number of farmyard animals. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 21 Nov 80 p 4] 5170

SAVANNAKHET FORESTRY WORK--Employees of the Bureau of Forestry of Outhoumphone district, Savannakhet Province, since the beginning of the year have surveyed 1,200 cubic meters of wood and have provided logs for the sawmill in accordance with the established norm. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 22 Nov 80 p 4] 5170

TRADE AT PAKSENG STATE STORE--The state store of Pakseng district, Luang Prabang Province, during the first three-quarters of the year sold to government officials, soldiers, and local residents of various ethnic groups 81,642 meters of cloth, 870 pieces of clothing, 870 blankets, 5,533 cooking pots, more than 800 dozen bowls and spoons, 4,200 liters of kerosene, 21 tons of salt, 1.6 tons of sugar, 198 cartons of cigarettes, and 10,000 school workbooks, among other consumer items. In return the store purchased from the people more than 80 tons of agricultural and forestry products. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 22 Nov 80 p 5] 5170

HARVEST IN XIENG KHOUANG, VIENTIANE--The members of agricultural cooperatives in the communes of Soui and Viengthong, Pek district, Xieng Khouang Province, recently completed the harvest of paddy from 950 hectares of their ricefields. Elsewhere, those engaged in intensive farming in the village of Khamsavath, commune of Nakhouay, Saithani district, Vientiane Province, have also completed 85 percent of their harvest of paddy, out of a total area of 1,085 hectares. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 25 Nov 80 p 2] 5170

KHAMMOUAN LIVESTOCK INCREASE--Livestock belonging to the multi-ethnic population of Khammouan Province have grown rapidly this year. Compared to the preceding year, the water buffalo herd grew by 6.13 percent, the cattle herd by 16.18 percent, and there were several thousand additional farmyard animals. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 25 Nov 80 p 2] 5170

CORRUGATED SHEETING PRODUCTION--After having begun a campaign of emulation in honor of Lao national day, covering the period from 28 September to 8 November 1980, the employees and workers of the corrugated sheeting factory, which comes under the Ministry of Industry and Trade, achieved 56.5 percent of the established norm, producing 530,000 pieces of corrugated sheeting at the rate of 4,294 pieces per day. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 26 Nov 80 p 1] 5170

COFFEE, NOODLE PRODUCTION--From 1 January to 30 September 1980 the workers of the noodle factory, subordinate to the Vientiane City and Province Department of Industry and Trade, concentrated on doing their work diligently and quickly. They were able to serve society by producing 29,358 kilograms of noodles, valued at 566,732 kip, including 26,809 kilograms of dried noodles. They currently are trying to set work records in honor of the fifth anniversary of national day on 2 December. From 1 January to 30 September 1980 the workers of the coffee plant, subordinate to the Vientiane City and Province Department of Industry and Trade, produced well by raising high their revolutionary spirit. They were able to produce over 20 tons of coffee including over 13 tons of No 1 coffee, over 7 tons of No 2 coffee and 407 kilograms of special coffee. Now they are happily continuing to try to set work records in honor of the coming 2 December fifth anniversary of national day. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 15 Nov 80 p 1] 8947

NATIONAL LITERACY WORK--Significant statistics were displayed at an exhibit set up in the stall of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religion at the 1980 That Luang Fair. The exhibit with deep significance for the present and future of our nation was set up from right to left, next to the stall of the Ministry of Public Works. According to figures for the results of the past 5 years, as of the 1980 school year, 80 percent of illiteracy throughout the country has been wiped out. Among 15-45 year olds, illiteracy has been eliminated in 100 percent of the illiterate population of 765,400. Illiteracy has now been eliminated in 80 percent of the population nationally or 612,300 people. It remains in 20 percent of the population or 153,100 people. It is expected that under education plans for the next 5 years it will be completely eliminated throughout the country. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 24 Nov 80 p 1] 8947

LUANG PRABANG SUBSIDIARY CROPS--The residents of various ethnic groups in the district and province of Luang Prabang, during this growing season, planted subsidiary crops on 618 hectares, including manioc, sweet potatoes, corn, taro root, peanuts, mungo beans, and arrowroot. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 25 Nov 80 p 2] 5170

ISLAMIC ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN VIEWED

Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYA MAIL in English 27 Dec 80 p 6

[Article by M. Baber]

[Text] Alongside the presentation of the federal budget for 1980-81, Pakistan has taken some major steps for the Islamisation of the country's economy. These steps now cover both the institution of Zakat (a levy on certain types of wealth), and interest-free banking, the two pillars of Islamic order of Islamic Economic System, which aim at freeing the economic order of exploitation and at providing income supplements for the poor and the needy.

INTEREST-FREE LOANS

Last year in Pakistan National Investment (Unit) Trust (NIT), House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC), and Investment Corporation of Pakistan (ICP) were the three official institutions selected for conversion to the new interest-free system. Interest-free loans to farmers with subsistence holding and tenant cultivations tilling land up to that level were also started.

For housing loans and investment of small savings into equity capital of the companies, an interest-free base for working on the principle of 'profit participation' was created. Profit-sharing housing loans to the tune of Rs. 700 million were disbursed. Subscription of Rs. 280 million was also received in the interest-free State Enterprises Mutual Fund of ICP.

ZAKAT AND USHR ORDINANCE:

Zakat and Ushr Ordinance 1980 was enforced on June 21, 1980, and has already yielded Rs. 485 million from a levy of 2.5 per cent on Saving Bank Accounts. Collections from fixed and term deposits will take a little longer to flow in. Ushr is the part of Zakat to be realised from the current produce of land at the rate of 5 per cent beginning with the next summer crop. Zakat is payable only by Muslim nationals of Pakistan.

ZAKAT — A PILLAR OF ISLAM:

Zakat is one of the pillars of Islam, standing just next to Salat (prayers). It is an obligatory payment to be made by Muslims of means to the needy and the poor Muslims. It is the king-pin of the Islamic economic system of social security and equitable distribution of

wealth and economic power. To produce a surplus, far in excess of what would be needed for the obligatory payment of Zakat, the Quranic verses are replete with admonitions against ostentatious living and luxury consumption.

The levy of Zakat was by no means easy, since Pakistani economists did not have a model Islamic economic system anywhere in full operation. Such models as were available for simulation were quite far removed both in time and space. Further difficulties were created by the fact that these economists could not afford to close the option of absorbing from their surroundings that which had been tested by time and conformed to their own native genius and eternal Islamic faith.

INTRODUCTION OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC ORDER:

The package of measures for the introduction of the Islamic Economic Order announced in Pakistan's federal budget for 1980-81, covers all major aspects of relationship based on interest. It covers the rupee content of corporate finance, borrowing by the business enterprises, financing by specialised institutions, interest-free loans for essential needs and for helping people to set up small business. It also makes a modest beginning on the deposit side of the banking business.

MODARABA — PROFIT-SHARING BUSINESS:

For normal business activity requiring the use of borrowed funds, the principle of sharing the profits and the risks of business in a fair and equitable manner, would replace the existing principle of a fixed return to the lender in the form of interest payment without taking risks. A law has been promulgated which would govern the floating of Modaraba (the Islamic name for the new type of business relations). A Modaraba means the business in which the subscribers participate with their money and the manager with his effort and the profits are distributed among the subscribers and the manager. Under this law, companies, banks, and financial institutions will register themselves as Modaraba companies and float Modarabas for specific or for general purposes. The objects of Modaraba will be restricted to only such business as are permitted under the Shariah and will

need prior clearance from a Religious Board, which forms an integral part of the institutional arrangements under the law.

To safeguard the interest of the Modaraba certificate holders, a number of protective clauses have been provided including quick and simple adjudication by a tribunal and imposing condition on the Auditor to certify that all business conducted by the Modaraba company is in accordance with the objective terms and conditions of the Modaraba.

As an incentive, the entire income of the Modaraba fund will be exempt from income tax, provided 90 per cent of the income is distributed to the Modaraba certificate holders.

PTC — PARTICIPATION TERM CERTIFICATES:

The corporate finance is a special sector of the modern economy, which is crucial in the development process. To replace interest bearing corporate debentures, a new instrument has been devised in the form of Participation Term Certificate (PTC). The broad features of this Certificate include provision of finance for a specific period not exceeding ten years, excluding grace period, secured by a legal mortgage on the fixed assets of the Company. The Certificate will be entitled to a share in the profits and the amount paid to the holders of Certificate would be a deductible item for purposes of the Income Tax Act.

To completely Islamise ICP's operations, its debenture finance is being replaced by financing under the PTC's and its investors scheme will operate on the

basis of profit and loss being shared between the investors and ICP according to mutually agreed basis.

HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM:

The Small Business Finance Corporation will completely replace its existing system of loans and interest. The Corporation would instead buy equipment and hire it to the hirer under a hire-purchase system against 40 per cent down payment. The hirer will become the owner at the expiry of the period specified and after payment of the instalments.

In the interim period he would share his profits with the Corporation according to mutually agreed basis. In case of important foreign machinery for a small businessman who wants to make full repayment, the Corporation would sell it on the basis of a reasonable mark-up to cover its expenses. Financial assistance of the Corporation for meeting the working capital requirements would be made available on profit and loss sharing basis. Financial assistance up to Rs. 5,000 would be admissible on guarantees of two good sureties.

INTEREST-FREE LOANS:

Interest-free production loans will also now be available to small fishermen and to the cooperative societies for water course improvement at the rate of Rs. 12,500 per water course. The government would be bearing a cost of Rs. 122

million in 1980-81 for providing interest-free loans under these schemes.

The House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC) has been directed to draw up a scheme for the construction of one to two-room flats which would be allotted to low paid government servants in major cities on hire-purchase basis. The repayment to the Corporation will be extended to 20 years compared with the normal period of repayment of 15 years.

INTEREST-FREE DEPOSITS

Separate counters in the nationalised commercial banks are being opened for accepting interest-free deposits for investment in safe, profitable and interest-free assets, such as export bills, inland bills, import bills under Letters of Credit, hire-purchase and leasing, specific and general purposes Mudaraba and PTCs.

FREE LOANS TO STUDENTS:

Banks will provide interest-free QARZ-HASNA (i.e., loans) to deserving students to meet their financial needs in the pursuit of their studies. The interest-free loan will be returnable after completion of studies and securing of gainful employment.

These are, in short, the elements of a package which has been evolved and will be serving the crucial role in the evolution of the Islamic Economic Order. There may, however, still be need for further innovations.

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

RESTRICTIONS ON LANGUAGE CASSETTES--The Government of Baluchistan has imposed restrictions on all pre-recorded cassettes in Baluchi and Pushto languages smuggled from Afghanistan. According to the official handout, these cassettes contain objectionable material. [Text] [Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 22 Dec 80 p 6] 9779

CSO: 4203

SMUGGLER OF REFUGEES ARRESTED IN NAKHON PHANOM

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 8 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] A Thai traitor has been arrested for bringing Lao people across the Mekong into the refugee camps by taking them in his personal sedan from Mukdahan to Ubon. Undercover agents knew about it right away and informed the police so they could put a stop to it. Finally, they got a total of seven Lao who revealed the background of the Thai traitor whose home was on the banks of the Mekong and who had been in the clandestine business for some time. This included the regular smuggling of goods to Laos for sale.

DAO SIAM reporters in Nakhon Phanom Province report that on 6 January at a little after 1000 hours, Pol Lt Samphan Mahalin, deputy inspector at the Mukdahan District provincial police station received a report from undercover agents at the border. This report stated that a Corona Corolla (as published) sedan, license No Nakhon Phanom K-0075 was carrying illegal Lao immigrants who had crossed the Mekong from Laos with the intention of heading for Ubon Ratchathani Province and the Lao Refugee Camp.

After receiving the report, Lt Samphan reported to Pol Lt Col Thongpleo Phaengkham, the chief inspector of the Mukdahan station. A group of policemen then proceeded to follow the sedan, but it seemed that they could not keep up because the sedan carrying the Lao was driving very fast and had quite a head start. They radioed ahead asking for help in stopping that car, from the highway patrol at the Ban Bung Station, Amnat Chareon District, Ubon Province.

Then at 1400 hours of the same day, Pol Lt Samphan received a radio report from the highway patrol that Pol Sub Lt Khwanchai Chaiwet, highway patrol duty officer had stopped the car carrying the seven illegal Lao immigrants and one driver. He requested that the police come to take custody of them. After receiving the report and going to pick them up, they were all turned over to Pol Lt Adoon Saengsingkeo, the deputy inspector for investigation and custody.

The seven Lao illegal immigrants were Mr Prakham Phothisan, Mr Sisouvan Outhalavong, Mr Bounkham Thongvichit, Mr Monvilai Khammanivong, Mr Viraphot Phetchomphou, Mr Nong Phothisan, Mr Viran Ongsamran. The driver arrested

was Mr Yeun Thongma, the owner of the car. He lived in Ban Bang Sai village, Bang Sai Yai Subdistrict, Mukdahan District, Nakhon Phanom Province. He was the man who had brought all seven Lao illegally to Thailand.

The officials discovered that Yeun's record indicated that he made a living by smuggling Lao citizens across the river and then taking them to the Lao refugee camp because his home was on the banks of the Mekong. Aside from that, he regularly smuggled goods for sale in Laos. Yeun's arrest pleased the police greatly because it had been known for some time that people had been smuggling Lao into Thailand.

CSO: 4207

THAILAND

MP HITS REFUGEE POLICY, PREDICTS LARGE INFLUX

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 30 Dec 80 pp 3, 8

[Text] Anan Buranawanit, Saraburi MP, in his capacity as secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly has said that over the next 4 months there will be great numbers of Vietnamese boat refugees coming into Thailand. This is because at this time the winds from Vietnam to the Gulf of Thailand can carry the refugees' small boats to Thailand. He acquired his information from talking to Vietnamese boat refugees in the camps. Most of the refugees are well educated.

It is known that for each exodus of boat refugees, there are refugee chiefs in Bangkok who play an increasingly large role in persuading the Vietnamese to flee to Thailand, but he does not know who these chiefs are.

As to the characteristics of the flight of the Vietnamese boat refugees, Anan stated that they do not only intend to get to Songkhla, but will go to all provinces along the Gulf coast. In particular, if they see a foreign ship, they will scuttle their own boats or ram the foreign vessel in order to break up their own boats. The foreign vessel will assist them.

However, in his personal opinion, the government should once again adjust its refugee policy and should have one single organ with responsibility for refugees. International organizations which have come in to assist would have to work through that organ. "At this time, Thais living near the refugee camps are very unhappy, especially in that the international organizations are helping the refugees because the refugees see that those providing the assistance are not Thais," Anan said.

CSO: 4207

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Feb. 23 1981

